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Nature as is desirable are Sir
William Crookes' lenses.
Something to offset the harmful
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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1940.

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NATION MUST BE SPURRED BY THE SPIRIT OF ATTACK

BRITISH SEA POWER HAS NO EQUAL TODAY

Much Will Depend On Air Force

LONDON, JULY 7 (REUTER)—BOTH THE OBSERVER AND THE SUNDAY TIMES DISCUSS POSSIBILITIES OF AN INVASION OF BRITAIN AND J. L. GARVIN, WRITING IN THE FORMER JOURNAL, EMPHASISES THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING AN AIR SUPERIORITY OVER THE "ISLAND FORTRESS" IN THE CRITICAL WEEKS TO COME.

Under the subheading, "How to fight—a view of the invasion," Mr. Garvin declares: "Main objects of German strategy are to mislead the Fleet, distract our air power, induce us to make small parcels of our best military forces."

"A concentrated attack upon a dispersed defence has been expounded by the more solid German writers. The enemy's principles of action are constant, though the application is flexible. More intently than ever the German High Command seeks to surprise by speed, weight and direction."

"In the three dimensional war against this country every kind of device will be employed against the whole range of our land in an endeavour to distract the forces of the British defence."

"Our principal concern is to arrange and station our military disposition so that the strongest striking forces are able to move towards any quarter with extraordinary speed of motorised mobility."

We Must Destroy Enemy's Attacks

"There may be an unprecedented variety of feints and surprises. Amidst the conflicting intelligence our business will be to distinguish quickly between counterfeit or subsidiary attempts and real menaces."

"We have to sweep against the enemy's main military attacks and destroy them. Our own doctrine must be aggression, not passive defence."

"Remember our assets. Our sea power today is the mightiest agency of its kind ever wielded by man. In one sense Britain is still an island. The sea forbids a military invasion on a continental scale."

"Our case is not that of the conquered European countries... the maritime aspects must not mislead us. There is the other major question of the air. That is the sphere of decision."

"It is the enemy's one straight means of invasion by an overhead onslaught, swooping on harbours and munition works. Hitler has relied, from first to last,

upon the quantitative preponderance of air power. It may be used to the full. He may throw in most of his reserves at once."

OUR AIR FORCE

"Thus, the purpose of the next six weeks, the hope and life of the country would depend on the immortal achievement, by the fighting and technical qualities of our own air force. That would be an old story of the Armada writ large. We believe that memorable thought penetrates them all and that it gives them inspired hearts and cool brains to work miracles."

NO PASSIVE WAITING

Again stressing the importance of an attack, Mr. Garvin writes: "When our air is at stake a passive policy of waiting would be inept."

"Here we come to a psychological crux. We must reject and bar all negative suggestion of the word 'defence'. The whole nation, like its fighting services, must be spurred by the spirit of attack."

In conclusion the writer declares: "We have shown that if our ordeal of a siege and battle cannot be too sternly reckoned, the island fortress, manned by a free people, is the most formidable stronghold yet seen."

"It must be held, not only by an invincible tenacity in defence proper, but with a lion-hearted determination to attack and to destroy."

THE BIG CALL

The Sunday Times stated, in an editorial: "The first call will be on the Navy and the R.A.F. Between them, should all go well, they should prevent the Germans from landing at all."

"But the Channel is narrow; the nights are dark; and supported by shore batteries, mines, and a profuse expenditure of aircraft, it is possible that part of the enemy's forces may come over."

"THEN WILL COME TO CALL ON OUR OWN ARMY, AND NOT IT ONLY BUT ON THE CIVIL POPULATION."

BRITAIN READY FOR ANY ATTACK

Downfall Of Hitler And Naziism Predicted

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter)—Broadcasting last night on the progress of the war, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, said, "Today it is not the fighting men alone, but the whole nation which is waiting for the zero hour. We have engaged in total warfare against the enemy who will neglect no means of attaining his aim and who is utterly ruthless in his methods. He will fit the zero hour to himself."

"I want us all to use the waiting time, be it long or short, to the best possible advantage to our cause."

"Speaking of the 'tragic necessity' of the battle of Oran, Mr. Attlee said that everybody who had taken the previous decision felt the most intense reluctance, but everybody realised where their duty lay, not only to their own people, but to the French also, and to all those who were now under the yoke of the Nazis."

Mr. Attlee added that "if France is to rise again, Britain must not fail. If Europe is to be free, Naziism must be defeated. If one remaining citadel of liberty in Europe is to be preserved, its defenders must not shrink from taking actions which the situation demands."

FULL ONSLAUGHT

They knew that the British Commonwealth and the Empire was now standing alone, and that they, in the heart of it, would soon be facing the full onslaught of their enemies. He believed that they would meet it with courage, and defeat it in whatever form it might come."

He had full confidence in the men of the Navy, Army and Air Force. "We have recently witnessed the overthrow of a great nation—France. This was not brought about by force of arms. It was caused very largely by Hitler's own weapon, destruction of the unity, confidence and morale of the people, resulting in the paralysis of its will power at the critical time. This has always been his most effective weapon."

How skillful was made the national differences by Nazi propagandists, but it was not only of national differences. The Nazis were able to persuade some of the well-to-do people that they were

the saviours of society against the Red revolution. They now seek, without the slightest possibility of success, to persuade workers, that they are the friends of the poor against the ruling classes."

TOO WELL INFORMED

"British workers are too well informed as to the actual facts of the Nazi rule to be deceived by this. They are well aware that the Nazis seek to impose on the world a new ruling class of themselves, more brutal and more oppressive than any of which have had the experience."

After stating that he preferred the old fashioned word traitor to fifth columnist, Mr. Attlee said that he did not think there were many active traitors in this country, but there were people who unconsciously played their game—men and women who talked of defeatism, who sow distrust and disunity, who believed that whatever happened they would be all right and would be allowed to carry on their businesses, and who were disloyal to the principles of freedom and democracy for which they were fighting."

Mr. Attlee added that the battle of Britain would take its place in history with the battle of Chalons when the Huns were defeated and "when we have defeated this attack, the rising forces of freedom in all lands will bring about the downfall of Hitler and the Nazi system."

Admiralty Order

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuter)—The British Admiralty has forbidden British and Norwegian ships to visit the French West India ports, according to shipping circles here.

Furness Withy Lines and the Canadian National Railways, both announced that their ships are omitting calling at Martinique and other French Island ports.

JAPAN HAS NOT LOST A PLANE!

TOKYO, July 7 (Reuter)—One minute's silence was observed throughout Japan at noon today to mark the Third Anniversary of the hostilities in China.

The press section of Imperial Headquarters issued a statement giving the extent of the Japanese battlelines and the area occupied by Japanese forces, also enumerating the large numbers of guns, rifles, tanks and warships claimed as "booty."

The statement added: "Our army planes shot down 1396 Chinese machines in air battles and destroyed 168 on the ground from July 1937, to June, 1940."

"On the Manchukuo-Mongolia border Japanese army planes shot down 1340 Soviet planes and destroyed thirty Soviet aircraft on the ground."

"It is estimated that the enemy lost over 3,000,000 in killed, wounded, deserted and surrendered."

"The number of Japanese killed amounts only to 85,000, while only 57 Japanese army planes were damaged in China and 137 on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia front."

Australia's Future

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuter)—Discussing Australia's future, the New York Times says: "As long as there is a danger of the destruction of the British sea power and as long as Japan continues her march towards supremacy in Asia, Australia's position will call for American thought and, perhaps, momentous American decisions."

"In many ways the existence of the democratic Commonwealths of Australia and New Zealand will be more important to us in the coming years than the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines."

"Australia and New Zealand can help keep the flame of democracy alive whatever happens in the Old World. Their position today should make us think—think hard."

—On Other— Pages

PAGE 2—Rare feat accomplished by K.B.G.C. rink; South China caused biggest baseball upset; brilliant swim by 13-year boy.

PAGE 3—Coming events, radio programmes.

PAGE 4—Madame Chiang's war anniversary message; psychology of isolationism must be discarded; Hitler and the Nazis.

PAGE 5—American women and children advised to leave Hongkong; A.R.P. warden mobilised; B.W.O.F. remittances to Home.

PAGE 6—Leading article: Resolution to survive.

PAGE 8—German reply to U.S. aroused interest; H.K. exchange fund; Most modern artistic school building.

PAGES 9 and 10—Finance and Commerce.

PAGE 11—Update in wartime; successful tenderers notified.

JAPAN NEAR END OF TETHER: CHINA IS WELL ON THE WAY TO FINAL VICTORY—CHIANG

"Enemy Cannot Escape Total Collapse"

DECLARING THAT JAPAN IS NEAR THE END OF HER TETHER, WHILE CHINA IS WELL ON THE WAY TO FINAL VICTORY, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a 6,000-word manifesto, issued on the eve of third anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, appealed to the Chinese nation to give every ounce of energy to fight to the glorious end, says Central News.

"If the Chinese people at home and abroad will stand solidly together and continue the war with rockfirm determination and with the grim experience gained in the last three years' bloody struggle as guidance," he said, "our enemy cannot escape the fate of a total collapse."

"The war which Japan boasted of terminating in three months in a conquest of China has dragged on to three years. The Japanese militarists' dream of winning a quick victory has been shattered by the gallant resistance of the Chinese forces. Their employment of puppets has not the least relieved them from their difficulties."

Judging from the military, political, economic and diplomatic points of view, Japan, he observed, is daily drawing near her doom whereas China has greater confidence than ever in winning the ultimate victory. Militarily, he said, the Chinese armies are growing stronger and they have been able to inflict losses on the enemy though with inferior arms. In practically all the encounters in the past year they were able to retain their initiative.

"On the contrary, the Japanese vigour of attack has greatly slackened. In the last year they have occupied only the city of Nanning in south Kwangsi after paying a staggering price. In the Yellow, Yangtze, Pearl river valleys they have repeatedly sustained serious reverses."

Politically, he continued, China's unity has continued to strengthen and the foundation for genuine democracy has been laid with the (Cont'd on Page 12, Cols. 3 and 4)

SHANGHAI QUIET

ONE INCIDENT REPORTED

SHANGHAI, July 7 (Reuter)—With all strategic street intersections barricaded and strong military police patrols doing duty the day long, the Third Anniversary of the Sino-Japanese hostilities passed off quietly.

The only incident of the day occurred this morning at Bubbling Well Road, in the American defence sector, where American marines arrested 16 armed members of the Japanese gendarmes.

A strong protest and demand for a written apology was made to the Japanese military authorities, as it is alleged the arrested Japanese were guilty of a breach of the long-existing agreement among commanders of the Settlement's military defence forces by carrying arms into the American sector.

GENERAL'S GUARD

The Japanese Embassy, in a statement, said the gendarmes "merely had overlooked" that agreement as the result of "routine measures" taken to protect Gen. Hishio when he went to the Park Hotel to attend a cocktail party.

The arrested Japanese with their arms were handed over to the Japanese military authorities this evening after the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Miura, had apologised.

It is reported that two Japanese this morning attempted to enter the French Concession but were turned back by the French guards.

French Fleet "Demobs" In Alexandria

CARRIED OUT WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY, REPORT SAYS

CAIRO, July 7 (Reuter)—The demobilisation of the French Fleet at Alexandria was carried out without difficulty and in a spirit of complete comprehension, thanks to the friendship of the Anglo-French crews, announced Col Salisbury Jones, former head of the British mission to Syria, broadcasting from Cairo to his former comrades-in-arms.

The Naval Ministry of the Pe-tain's Government announces that "two naval air squadrons which were being demobilised were re-armed and attacked British vessels moored at Gibraltar. The vessels were stated to have been concerned in an attack at Mers-el-Kebir, states a message from Vichy."

"At least one large British vessel was hit."

LARGE VESSELS GROUND

VICHY, July 7 (Reuter)—An Agiers' despatch to the Havas agency states that three large French naval units and one smaller vessel grounded as the result of the British action at Oran.

The battleship Bretagne has 200 survivors (the normal complement is 1,133, but she is in port). The battleships Dunkerque and Provence, and the destroyer Mogador lost 200 killed or missing and 150 seriously injured.

GERMAN CLAIM

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter)—According to the Berlin radio the French battleship Strasbourg and a number of torpedo boats and smaller vessels have reached Toulon from Oran.

The Rome radio made a similar announcement but included submarines among the French vessels arriving at Toulon.

FLEET AIR ARM DOES EXCELLENT WORK

Eight Direct Hits On Shipping At Tobruk

CAIRO, July 7 (Reuter)—An R.A.F. communiqué states that aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out a successful raid on Tobruk on July 5, scoring eight direct hits on shipping.

Subsequent reconnaissance showed two large ships aground and another ship heavily down by the stern. One smaller ship was on her side, one cruiser and another ship appeared to be in difficulties.

In the raid on Bardia on July 6, it is now established that 40 per cent of the bombs dropped landed in the middle of a large troops concentration. An enemy bomber and an enemy fighter were damaged while a transport personnel and troops were heavily machine-gunned.

A formation of our bombers raided the Zula aerodrome in Italian East Africa, and attacked and dispersed enemy aircraft. Direct hits were scored on two aircraft and two oil tanks were set on fire. Bombs also fell close to other aircraft.

HANGARS HIT

A formation of the Fleet Air Arm attacked Catania in Sicily. Two

hangars suffered direct hits and four fires were started that could be clearly seen 20 miles away. Bombs were dropped on the aerodrome and workshops. All our aircraft were safe.

Malta was raided yesterday afternoon but the damage caused was only slight. It is believed that one of our aircraft was shot down and another damaged. Four civilians were slightly injured.

ENEMY DOWN

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter)—An Air Ministry communiqué announces that an enemy bomber was shot down off the south coast by a fighter on patrol early this morning.

Psychology Of Isolationism Must Be Discarded

GENERALISSIMO'S MESSAGE TO FRIENDLY POWERS

CHUNGKING, July 6 (Central)—Should the Powers concerned continue to view Japan's threats to French Indo-China, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies with the same insouciance and indifference as they had regarded Japan's aggression in Manchuria in 1931, the consequences would be unthinkable.

Thus warned Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message addressed to friendly Powers on the eve of the third anniversary of the Sino-Japanese war, in which he implemented the foregoing warning with the declaration that the Chinese Government, for the sake of its own security and in accordance with its traditional anti-aggression policy, will be constrained to use all its armed might at its disposal to cope with any extended Japanese invasion of French Indo-China or other Asiatic neighbours.

Admittedly reflecting the observations and attitude of the Chinese Government and people on the world situation as related to the Sino-Japanese issue, the Generalissimo began by saying that the latest developments in the European war have borne out the accuracy of China's earlier conviction that China's resistance was not merely for the preservation of China's independence and integrity, but was also a contribution to the future of a new world order and the welfare of humankind.

WORLD CONFLAGRATION
Were it not for China's gallant resistance in the last three years Japan, whose ambitions do not stop at the conquest of China, would have by now taken full advantage of the European turmoil to clean up the Pacific possessions of the various Powers, indirectly adding fuel to an already raging world conflagration.

China's war of self-defence, waged with inferior arms but an unbreakable will, the Generalissimo stated, has in three years so exhausted Japan's manpower and resources that today she is not in a dominant position in the Pacific as she might otherwise be.

The Generalissimo affirmed that China's war for her own independence as well as for world peace will not be adversely affected by whatever political chicanery Japan may employ, including fifth column activities under puppet Wang Ching-wel. No amount of military pressure or coercion through intrigue can cow China to her knees.

"It is open knowledge," said the Generalissimo, "that Japan's sinister designs on third Power interests and rights in China, as exposed by the Wang-Japan agreement of last December, have stiffened considerably the entire people's will to resist to the end and bolstered China's self-confidence."

EARNEST APPEAL
While appreciating the moral and material assistance rendered China in the past three years by friendly Powers, the Generalissimo made an earnest appeal for continued aid, particularly from the United States and Soviet Russia, from two standpoints.

Firstly, the Generalissimo asserted, so deeply bogged down in the China mire is Japan that she is not in a position to throw the gauntlet at another Power. Japan's recent threats to French Indo-China, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies were merely a gesture of bluff, hoping thereby to reap ill-gotten gains without resort to arms.

Recalling the blunders certain Western statesmen had made through their inaction during the Manchurian crisis, Generalissimo Chiang said that now is the time for the Powers concerned to adopt a rock-firm attitude against further Japanese attempts at encroachment.

"It is in the interest of justice and sanctity of law," the Generalissimo emphasised, "as well as in fulfilment of their moral and legal obligations toward China and the Far East, that the various friendly Powers should, through collective action, bring Japan's expansion programme to a halt. If Japan's threats continue to be slighted and ignored, the consequences would be unthinkable."

U.S. AND RUSSIA

Secondly, it is not in China's interests alone but also those of all countries bordering the ocean that the Pacific region should be pacified. And, in Generalissimo Chiang's opinion, it is within the power of the United States and Soviet Russia, the two remaining friendly Powers out of the European war, to do so through continued assistance to China.

Japan being predominantly dependent on America for supplies of war materials and for foreign trade, Generalissimo Chiang interpreted the recent imposition of embargo as the demand of the American public to apply economic pressure on Japan. If on the one hand America continues its economic axe on Japan and on the other intensifies, together with Moscow, its assistance to China, it will not be difficult to bring stabilisation to the Pacific.

In conclusion Generalissimo Chiang dwelt briefly on the future of world peace. "The psychology of isolationism," said the Generalissimo, "must henceforth be totally discarded."

COLLECTIVE SECURITY
"In its place should be built up an effective system of collective security through the cooperation of all peace-loving nations. European events of the last two months have proved the inefficiency of isolationism, and should serve as a historic lesson."

"European experiences have shown that without the system of collective security weak and strong nations alike are devoid of protection. I solemnly declare that the 450,000,000 Chinese pledge themselves to the task of working for the creation of a new international order of security in cooperation with all friendly Powers for the sake of lasting peace and the future welfare of mankind."

4,700 Japanese Killed In Kaifeng Battle

CHENGCHOW HONAN, July 7 (Central)—Official military dispatches received today disclosed that the "battle of Kaifeng" earlier in the week was much more serious than previously reported.

It is now estimated that more than 4,700 Japanese soldiers and officers were killed during the engagements which was featured by street fighting.

Striking shortly after midnight on June 30 the Chinese vanguards pierced the Japanese cordon and entered Kaifeng after a brief engagement, occupying the Japanese police, gendarmerie and special service section headquarters.

The Japanese rushed reinforcements from Sinsiang while a tank unit launched an attack on the Chinese in the southern section of the city. One fleet of Japanese armoured cars and military lorries were destroyed by land mines.

In the Shanghai sector, on the Lunghai Railway east of Kaifeng, more than 600 Japanese were slain by Chinese forces during a severe hand-to-hand street battle last week. It was reported.

JAPANESE DISPERSED
CHUNGKING, July 7 (Central)—A greater portion of the Japanese concentrated north of Yangtze in north Hupeh, has been dispersed by the Chinese, latest military dispatches reveal.

Japanese reinforcements from Yangtze launched a vigorous counter-offensive on the Chinese but were repulsed with further losses. Fighting is reported to be still proceeding.

The Chinese driving toward Suhsien, 35 miles west of Yangtze, have recaptured Maanshan and Kuanshan, two strategic heights in the north, thus tightening their grip on the city.

At the Kinsan-Tan-yang sector, the Chinese have dislodged the Japanese from their stronghold at Siao-yen-tun, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. They are

Hitler And The Nazis

SCORNED FROM ACROSS SEA

WASHINGTON, July 5 (Reuter)—The Minister for Interior, in a striking Independence Day speech last night, scorned "the superior people across the Atlantic who call the United States a decadent worn-out nation."

Although he did not mention any names, it is considered that he was obviously referring to Hitler and the Nazis.

"These superior people have surrendered their wills, bodies and minds to the absolute will of the boss, who tells them what to do. They debate themselves, and permit themselves to be whipped and mutilated, say what they are told to say, read what they are told to read, and marry when they are told to marry."

BROKEN PLEDGES
These superior and forceful people break their pledged word, rape peaceful lands and at the word of their master, destroy the lives of little children, repay gentleness with brutality and reap where they have not sown. They abuse themselves before new Gods, set up for them by the Dictator. When are you going to throw at this orator the words Lincoln would have used if he had listened to him? No man is good enough to govern any other man without that other man's consent."

SEIZURE FROM FRENCH SHIP

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter)—France notes believed to represent some millions of pounds value, are reported to have been seized in Belfast from a French vessel. They were in 121 large bags, forming part of the cargo of the ship, which left Brest before the German occupation.

The bags were removed under armed guard and lodged in the Belfast Bank.

300 THOUSAND REGISTER

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter)—A provisional total of thirty thousand registered yesterday for military service, is 310,638, of which 9,779 were conscientious objectors.

A later figure represented 57 per cent of all those registering—the lowest percentage hitherto reported.

200 Students, Teachers Arrested By Japanese

CHUNGKING, July 7 (Central)—According to a dispatch received here, more than 200 Chinese middle school students and teachers in Peiping have been arrested and are now being held at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters.

No explanation has been issued by the Japanese authorities for this action.

DURING SEARCH
These students and instructors were rounded up during a search of a number of well-known educational institutions, including the Chih Cheng Middle School and the Normal University Middle School.

The students and instructors are being held incommunicado and all attempts to contact them have been unsuccessful.

Owing to these arrests, plans for the summer session of these schools have been cancelled.

MADAME CHIANG'S WAR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

CHUNGKING, July 6 (Central)—The Chinese people are asked to work incessantly for China's triumphal emergence as a strong nation by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, China's First Lady, in a war anniversary message which she penned during a Japanese air raid over Chungking.

The message follows:
Three years ago today the entire Chinese nation took up arms to resist Japanese aggression so that as a free and independent nation we might survive.

History will record that date as one of the significant milestones marking the sad faltering of world justice, and affording tragic evidence of the mental myopia of so-called statesmen who could not envisage the fact that upon the fate of China hung the balance of world civilization.

To us Chinese people, however, that date was the dawn of a new and glorious era.

On that day with unflinching courage and resolute determination we, a militarily weak nation, dared to defy the military might of a first-class Power credence with being invincible. Through a baptism of blood and fire such as never had befallen any other nation, we have regained our manhood; we have compelled the respect of the world, and, what is more important, we have regained our own self-respect, which, for centuries, under the domination of an alien ruler, we had forfeited.

At last we have overthrown the century-old yoke of inertia and apathy.

ABIDING PRIDE
In its place we have developed conscious and nation-wide patriotism, and abiding pride in our ability to stand up for our rights, for self-determination and for race survival. Nor should it ever be forgotten that for three long years China has borne the initial brunt of the forces disrupting and destroying civilization—and that single-handed!

Puppetry, slavery and abjectness have been swept overboard by sheer physical stamina, and stoicism, and dogged tenacity of purpose.

What our nation has borne in suffering is epic. Even today as I write this, the detonations of tons of explosives released from the enemy, bombing planes resound far and wide. Around me thick columns of smoke, angry tongues of flames, the crackling of burning houses the thud of crumbling walls, the booming of anti-aircraft guns and the incessant sputter of machine-guns are the sounds and signs of how toll is being taken of our manpower and our national wealth.

But what does it matter? Today, tomorrow, you or I might become a victim of Japanese murderers. What of it? Death has been the price paid by hundreds of thousands at the front and of millions of our civilian population all over the country.

Before liberty is won, hundreds of thousands more will be similarly sacrificed so that we who are alive may carry on to victory and freedom.

What does matter is that we who are saved by the death of others should live and die for China. We should work incessantly for China's triumphal emergence as a nation—a nation strong in its faith in the progressive possibilities of mankind; strong in its resolute determination to uphold the humane principles of international justice, and strong in its ability to pave the way for true world enlightenment.

Hide the truth, prohibit free opinion, and you open the gates to Hitler.

NONE MORE PRECIOUS
The Daily Telegraph says: Of all the prizes acquired by Germany as the result of the capitulation of the Bordeaux junta, none was more precious than the French Fleet.

When that had been arranged, the Germans would have violated the clauses of the armistice, employed the French Fleet against Britain and then sneered at the British as a set of simpletons for entrusting so valuable a weapon to the safekeeping of German "honour."

Britain and then sneered at the British as a set of simpletons for entrusting so valuable a weapon to the safekeeping of German "honour."

That was to be expected, and the main practical effect, is to draw more firmly the line of demarcation between free Frenchmen who continue the fight for freedom and those who submit to the violator of their country.

After quoting American and Turkish tributes, the newspaper concludes: "We know now that the British Empire must stand alone among nations against the powers of darkness, though supported by all those gallant legions of disinherited men, who shall carry the colours and represent the spirit of the free peoples whose bodies are trampled on by the oppressor."

"It is probable that before the victory is won, the enemy must be met and overthrown on English soil."

PETAINE'S BETRAYAL
Discussing Marshal Pétain's breaking off of relations, the Daily Herald says: Pétain says we committed treason against French sailors after ten months of comradeship in arms.

Pétain, who rewarded the soldiers, sailors and airmen of France for ten months' struggle and the workers of France for their sacrifice and exertion, by betraying them to Hitler.

By far worse acts Pétain betrays ever more clearly his appetite for Fascism.

Let us keep constantly in mind the factors that brought France to Pétain's feet. They were the muzzling of the press and the shackling of Parliament.

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Let us keep constantly in mind the factors that brought France to Pétain's feet. They were the muzzling of the press and the shackling of Parliament.

Hide the truth, prohibit free opinion, and you open the gates to Hitler.

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When that had been arranged, the Germans would have violated the clauses of the armistice, employed the French Fleet against Britain and then sneered at the British as a set of simpletons for entrusting so valuable a weapon to the safekeeping of German "honour."

That was to be expected, and the main practical effect, is to draw more firmly the line of demarcation between free Frenchmen who continue the fight for freedom and those who submit to the violator of their country.

After quoting American and Turkish tributes, the newspaper concludes: "We know now that the British Empire must stand alone among nations against the powers of darkness, though supported by all those gallant legions of disinherited men, who shall carry the colours and represent the spirit of the free peoples whose bodies are trampled on by the oppressor."

"It is probable that before the victory is won, the enemy must be met and overthrown on English soil."

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AMERICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN ADVISED TO LEAVE HONGKONG

"We have provided accommodation for those Americans wishing to go on the President Coolidge to America and the President Taft to Manila," said Mr. Addison E. Southard, United States Consul-General, when interviewed by a Hongkong Daily Press representative on Saturday.

"We have not ordered American citizens to go and we have to depend on their voluntary departure," he added.

"The Hongkong Government feels that it would be better that they leave during these troubled times," said Mr. Southard. "I want to emphasise that we have no instructions to order American women and children to go."

The following notice was issued by the American Consulate-General on Saturday:—

The Department of State at Washington has arranged for the benefit of American citizens (particularly women and children) who may wish to leave Hongkong at this time, an increase in the legal passenger carrying capacity on the next two President liners leaving this port as follows:

S. S. President Taft, scheduled to sail from Hongkong for Manila probably during the night of July 19, is stated by the local agents to have available 20 firstclass berths, 150 cots in firstclass, and 142 thirdclass berths.

S. S. President Coolidge, scheduled to sail from Hongkong for the United States probably during the night of July 9, is stated by the agents to have 150 cots available in firstclass. Some of these cots may later be turned into cabin accommodation.

Passages as above may be purchased in the usual way at the local President Line offices, and the accommodations indicated will be reserved for American nationals together with alien spouses and unmarried minor children who may be accompanying them. Those who intend to make reservations are advised to do so promptly.

SPECIAL CLIPPER TRIPS

During next week, Pan American Airways will run one or more special Clipper trips from Hongkong to Manila if sufficient reservations are made at once.

The American Consul continues, on instruction from Washington, to advise the departure from Hongkong of American women and children.

POLICE FORCE TO INCREASE STRENGTH

Plans are being made by the Hongkong Police Force to increase its strength to cope with any emergency conditions, and it is understood that the Force is to be augmented by Chinese recruits and an appeal for volunteers from the Chinese community to join the Police Reserve will soon be made.

Discussions in this respect are now going on between the police authorities and leading local Chinese residents.

It has been definitely decided that the defunct Peace Preservation Corps will under no circumstances be brought back to life again.

It is understood that arrangements have been made for some members of the Hongkong Police Force, who have expressed their wish to join the Army, to resign from the Force.

COLONY HEALTH RETURNS

Twenty-nine cases of tuberculosis, 12 of dysentery four of enteric fever and one of measles were notified to the local Health authorities on Friday.

EASTERN PORTS

The following is the health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending June 29:—

Cholera—Allahabad 3 cases, Calcutta 83, Moumeln 1, Shanghai 2. Small-pox—Allahabad 4 cases, Alleppey, 1, Tellicherry, Deim, Madras, Masulipatam and Porbandor one each, Bombay 38, Calcutta and Coochin 37 each, Rangoon 6, Macao 4, Bangkok and Hongkong 3 each.

B.W.O.F. Has Remitted \$432,000 To England

Since the inauguration of the British War Organisation Fund—Hongkong branch, in Sept. 1939, to June 30, 1940 the amount of H.K.\$568,592.21 has been subscribed to the Fund. Of this amount \$226,000 has been remitted to The Red Cross and Order of St. John War Organisation and £1,000 to St. Dunstan's. These two remittances represent approximately H.K.\$423,000. The balance of H.K.\$134,592.21 is accounted for as follows:

Purchases: Gauze \$6,729 approx., Wool 73,280, White calico 3,414, Flannelette 4,478, Unbleached calico 1,773, Sheetting 1,277, Flannel 5,322, Cambric 1,800, Sewing cotton 346, Tape 214, Buttons 17, Pins and needles 20; total \$98,650; Fire, Marine and War Risk Insurance \$2,350, Office Expenses 3,500, Balance in hand 30,000; total \$134,600.

SENT HOME

A shipment of 20 cases hospital supplies and knitted comforts will be shipped to England this week bringing the total number of cases shipped up to 139. Hospital supplies and knitted comforts sent Home to date totalling:

5,165 roller bandages, 353 sheets, 1,664 towels, 4,270 slings, 5,740 manytailed bandages, 2,912 T. bandages, 953 Dorothy bags, 1,057 Operating coats, 87,828 Gauze swabs and dressings, 3,338 Surgeons' masks, 330 Flannel bed jackets, 281 Flannelette vests, 108 Flannelette underpants, 205 Flannel Nightshirts, 340 Flannel Helpless-Case-Shirts, 81 Hot Water bottle covers, 44 mops, 132 splint pillows, 168 pneumonia jackets, 58 Trolley covers, 2,076 pairs of socks, 2,605 scarves, 1,334 Balaclava helmets, 1,303 pairs of mittens, 84 pairs of gloves, 2,236 pullovers, 21 jerseys, 2,141 pairs of bedsocks and hospital stockings. Stock of materials on hand as at June 30, 1940:

Gauze 4,400 yards value \$440.00, White Calico 3,500 yards value \$1,032.00, Flannelette 9,520 yards value \$2,737.00, Sheetting 680 yards value \$173.440, Cambric 607 yards value \$364.20, Tape 17,000 yards value \$282.70, Sewing cotton 51 doz. value \$98.90, Knitting wool 15,000 lbs. approx. \$45,000.00.

There is no guarantee as to how long the premises at present occupied by the British War Organisation Fund can be retained, but it is hoped that women who are exempt from evacuation will continue to work for the Organisation.

Many working centres have closed. Work will be concentrated as much as possible and will continue until further notice.

It is hoped that Kowloon workers amalgamate into one Centre under Mrs. H. F. Phillips, 28 Ka-doore Ave., who has been authorised by the Ladies Executive Committee to continue.

The Government House Centre will continue on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Chinese Y.W.C.A. Centre will continue, also the Centre at Stanley, under Mrs. Willocks. Knitting wool will be distributed on Tuesdays at the Helena May Institute by Mrs. Campbell.

PROPERTY TAX

Property owners and others concerned are notified that demand notices for property tax payable under Chapter 2 of the War Revenue Ordinance, 1940, are now being issued in respect of all lands and/or buildings in the districts of Hongkong (including Apichau), Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

The tax is payable at the Treasury, General Post Office Building, not later than August 31, 1940, after which date penalties may be incurred. Any person liable to tax on property situated within the above mentioned districts who has not received a demand notice by July 31 should inquire at the Treasury.

Claims for refund on tax in respect of property unoccupied during one or more entire months of the current year of assessment, from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941, may be lodged with the War Taxation Department, Unit 2, after March 31, 1941.

A.R.P. WARDENS MOBILISED HONGKONG KOWLOON

Eighty-one members of the Hongkong Corps of Air Raid Wardens have been mobilised, according to a proclamation in Saturday's Government Gazette.

It is declared that the calling out of the wardens is deemed necessary, and the corps will remain mobilised under a further proclamation by the Governor.

HONGKONG

Fifty-one wardens have been called out in Hongkong. They are:

BAY VIEW DIVISION
H.12 Lam Lai-nam, H.13 Tam Shu-wah, H.26 Mok Kai-ming.

CENTRAL DIVISION

D/District Warden Lai Do-man, H.102 Lau Hon-fai, H.103 Au Yeung-sun, H.104 Cheung Kam-sing, H.105 Shum Chak, H.106 Liu Kwai-hin, H.121 Li Fook-man, H.202 Fung Wai-chiu, H.232 Cheung Po-man, H.235 Ng Yee-chang, H.236 Lan Man-fong, H.302 A. Leong, H.303 Ma Wing-kie, H.304 Chin Keung, H.401 Lui Hoi-tung, H.402 Lau Shui-wing, H.454 Wong Kwok-choi, H.456 H. G. Asome.

UPPER LEVEL DIVISION

H.509 Wong Tat To, H.524 Au Yan, H.525 Miss K. M. Grant, H.532 S. C. Cheung, H.533 David Tsui, H.538 E. O. Oates, H.539 Wong Tuen Po, H.540 J. M. Botelho, H.548 Lo Yu Yan.

EASTERN DIVISION

District Warden Ko Hay Man, H.703 Lau Shuk Yue, H.704 Tsang Chiu Yan, H.705 Kai Chow Pang, H.706 Lu Chai Ming, H.708 Chow Yik Chi, H.742 Kwong Kam Wo, H.701 Mok Chi Piu, H.766 Chau Lai.

WESTERN DIVISION

D/District Warden Lam Sing Hol, H.1002 Chan Chuen Hau, H.1030 Lok Kai Ming, H.1046 Lai Chak Kwong, H.1057 Man Tok Ming, 1072 Yeung Kin Chee, H.1078 Lee Shui Cheung, H.1079 Tsui Cheuk Yu, H.1037 Tsui Ka Wo.

QUARRY BAY DIVISION

H.1210 Cheng Wai Lin, H.1213 Fong Chung Kuen, H.1241 Wong Pak Kuen.

TSIMSHATSUI DIVISION

D/District Warden Lt.-Col. E. D. Matthews, K.2 W. J. D. Passmore, K.104 Tang Wah, K.113 Yuen Sun.

YAU MA TEI DIVISION

District Warden Choi Chung Shun, District Warden Shek King Man, D/District Warden Tang Yiu Wah, K.260 Enoch Cheung, K.277 Lee Man On, K.279 Tsang Kan Por, K.302 Choi Hin Man, K.319 E. Montalto, K.322 Shek Bau.

MONG KOO TSUI DIVISION

D/District Warden Shek Yik Kuen, D/District Warden J. E. Noronha, D/District Warden J. Pascoe.

SHAMSHUIPO DIVISION

K.777 Chan Wing Pak, K.793 Ng Yuk Key, K.813 Lei Kie, K.816 Wong See Wah, K.824 Fung Sing Lam, K.833 Law Chun Wah, K.846 Mrs. C. M. Bird.

KOWLOON CITY DIVISION

D/District Warden Miss Chan Sun Kwai, K.1278 Miss Lai Pui Chun, K.1293 Wong Poon Lan.

HUNG HOM DIVISION

K.1001 Yuen Hong Tai, K.1020 Lam Wal, K.1031 Wong Siu Hung, K.1034 Lau Shuk Pang.

China's War Anniversary

Chinese in Hongkong celebrated the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war by abstaining from meat. In all houses and public places, only vegetable dishes were served, no meat being offered for sale at the markets.

A public sale of flowers was organised by the South China Federation of Relief Societies. More than 200 schools and public institutions co-operated in the effort. The proceeds will be devoted to relief purposes.

Memorial meetings were held at the Kowloon Tong Recreation Ground in the morning, at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and in various schools.

A swimming gala was organised last night by the South China Athletic Association, at their pavilion in North Point. There was a large attendance, and the money collected will be used likewise for relief.

The next Criminal Sessions in Hongkong will begin in the Supreme Court at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 16.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS

AT CENTRAL

BOUND OVER

Two Chinese members of the crew of a ship were bound over in a sum of \$10 for six months by Mr. R. Edwards on Saturday. The men were under the influence of drink and were seen chasing people about outside a restaurant on Friday night. It was stated that the steamer had just completed a long journey and had not touched shore for a considerable time.

THREE MONTHS' GAOL

Sentence of three months' hard labour was imposed on Kwok Kam-ho, when he appeared before Mr. R. Edwards on Saturday and pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of 10 gramophone dictographs from No. 17, Des Voeux Road West.

AT KOWLOON

DIAMOND RING RECOVERED

A close watch by the police on pawnshops in Mongkok district led to the speedy recovery of a diamond ring valued at \$1,000, stolen from the Waterloo Road residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Boulton early on Friday morning.

This was revealed when Wong Kam, 35, described as a widow, appeared before Mr. E. Himsforth on Saturday. Defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was remanded two days in custody.

Det.-Sgt. W. Morrison, prosecuting, said that about 2.30 p.m. on Friday, a woman, Wong Kam, entered the Wan Yik Pawn shop in Reclamation Street and endeavoured to pawn the ring. She claimed, when arrested, that she had picked the ring up near the Mongkok Ferry.

BARBED WIRE THEFT

Charged with the larceny of two coils of barbed wire from Shatin, the property of the War Department, a Chinese named Yu Cheong, 59, appeared before Mr. Himsforth on Saturday. He was remanded two days in custody. Det.-Sgt. C. Downman, prosecuting, said the police hoped to be able to trace other men through the defendant in connection with similar larcenies of barbed wire.

MARINE COURT

BOAT MISTRESS FINED

Ho Ng, 52, boat mistress of Class II junk No. 774V, appeared before the Marine Magistrate on Saturday morning on charges of mooring her boat alongside a British ship berthed at a buoy, on June 5, and failing to produce a boat licence, when called upon to do so by Lance-Sergeant Summers.

The defendant was fined \$10, in default, ten days' hard labour.

MOORING CHARGE

Chen Kwai, 40, mistress of Class II boat No. 1791 was fined \$5, in default, five days' hard labour, by Commr. Hole on a charge of having moored her boat outside five other vessels alongside a British ship at B3 buoy.

Promotions In H.K.N.V.F.

The following promotions are announced in the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force:

Lieutenants Hugh W. Macpherson Duley and Leslie James Stevenson to be Lieutenant-Commanders, with effect from June 15, 1940.

Sub-Lieutenant Frank Buckle to be Acting Lieutenant, with effect from June 15, 1940.

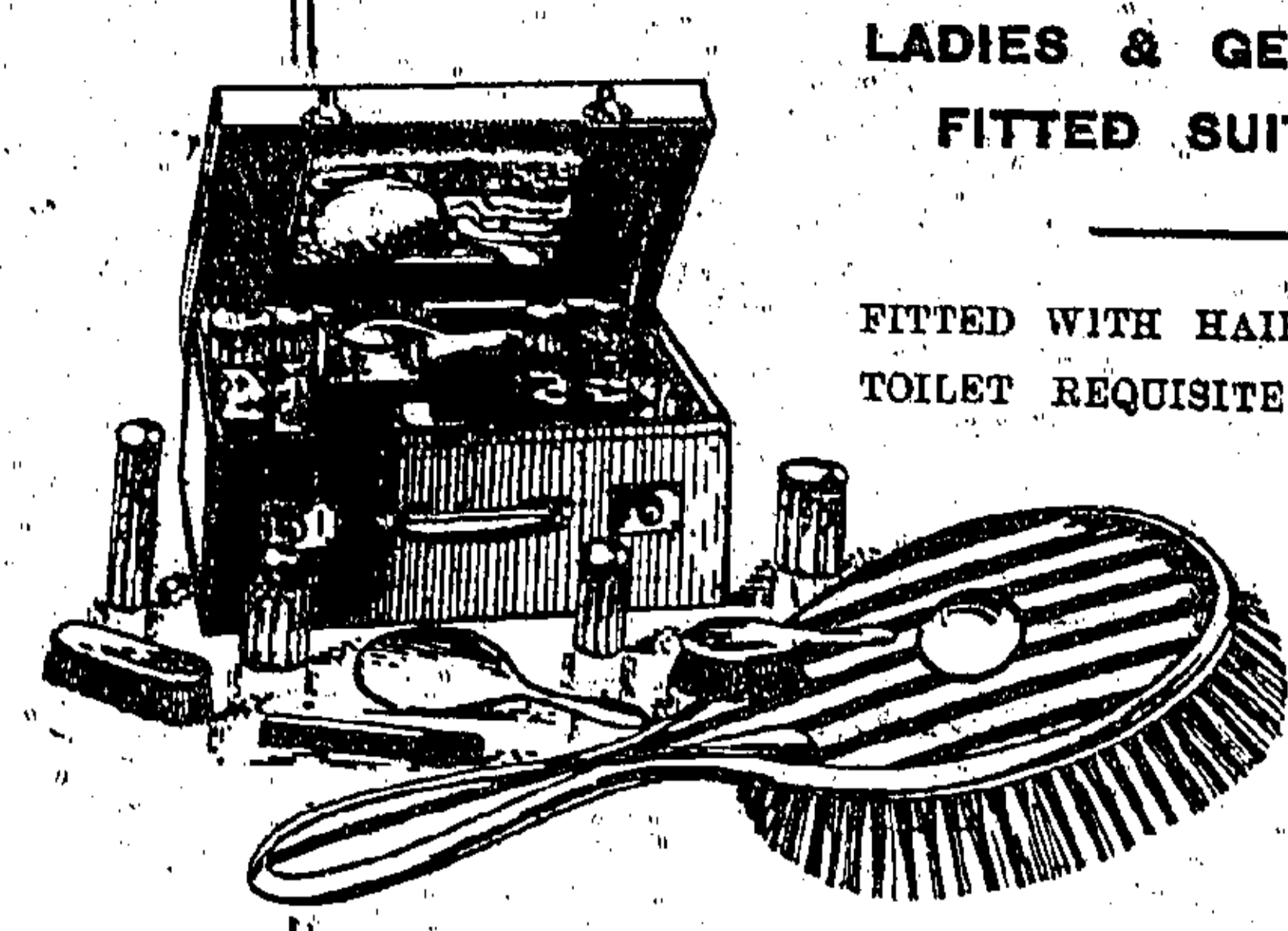
Paymaster—Sub-Lieutenant A. Sommerfelt, A.C.A., to be Acting Paymaster Lieutenant with effect from June 15, 1940.

Probationary Cadet F. E. W. Lammert to be Acting Sub-Lieutenant, with effect from June 15, 1940.

Acting Lieutenants J. G. Gifford-Hill, B. J. Marahan and S. J. Swetland to be Lieutenants, with effect from June 15, 1940.

Acting Surgeon Lieutenant A. W. Dawson-Grove, M.B., Ch.B., (Oxon.) to be Surgeon Lieutenant, with effect from June 15, 1940.

Acting Paymaster, Sub-Lieutenants Robert Young, C.A., D. S. Robb, C.A., Donald Black, C.A., A. A. Bremner, C.A. and F. Macleod, C.A.



LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S
FITTED SUIT CASES

FITTED WITH HAIRBRUSHES AND
TOILET REQUISITE . . .

FINE
LEATHER
CASES.

KENTS MILITARY HAIRBRUSHES

OVAL OR SQUARE BACKS
FINE ENGLISH BRISTLES.
GOOD QUALITY LEATHER CASES.
REASONABLY PRICED.

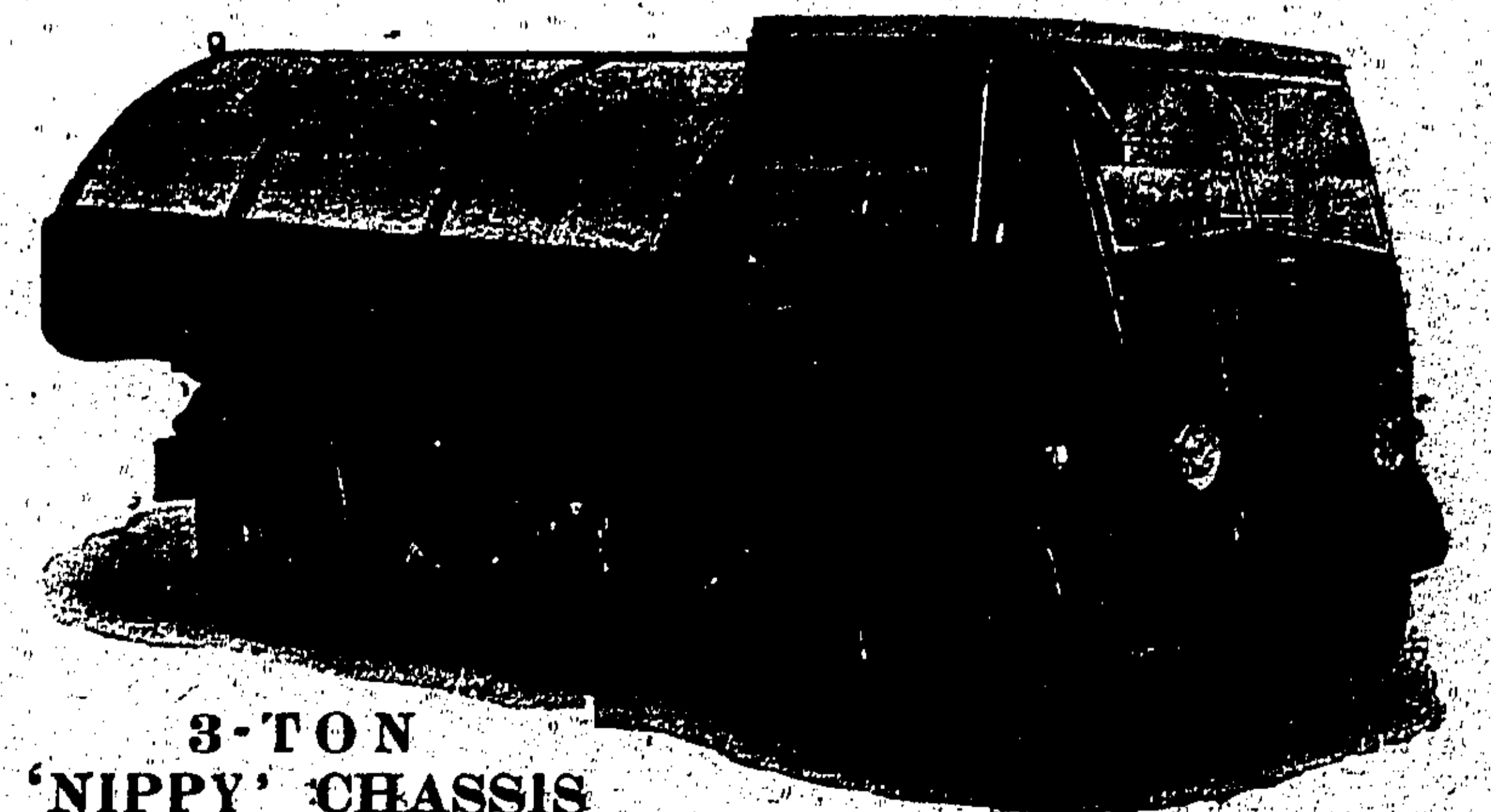
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'NIPPY' CHASSIS

Applly named the 'Nippy,' for its quick get-away and high road performance, this new Thornycroft is available with 10' 1 1/2" and 12' 6" wheelbase in both normal and forward-control types, has extremely economical 60 b.h.p. engine, 7' frame, Lockheed-operated Girling brakes, and space for bodies up to 15' 10" long, amongst its other fine features.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN
GOLD MINING COMPANY
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Queensland).

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Share Registers of the
Company will be closed from Mon-
day, 15th July, to Friday, 19th
July, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DERRICK & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.

Hongkong Bank Chambers,
SINGAPORE, 26th June, 1940.

NOTICE

HONG KONG TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Interim Dividend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an INTERIM
DIVIDEND of FOUR per cent
(4%) for the six months
ending 30th June, 1940,
amounting to FORTY cents per
share on the Fully Paid Up
Shares and TEN cents per share
on the Partly Paid Up Shares
of the Company will be paid on
MONDAY the 8th July, 1940,
on which date Dividend War-
rants may be obtained, on
application at the Registered
Office of the Company,
Exchange Building, 4th floor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from WEDNESDAY, the 26th
June to SATURDAY, 6th July,
1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th June, 1940.

DETENTION OF
SUSPECTS

To exercise control over persons
and organisations suspected sub-
jects to foreign influence in sym-
pathy with the Government of any
power with which Britain is at
war, the Hongkong Defence Re-
gulations have been amended.
states the Government Gazette.

The amendments state—
"If the Governor has reasonable
cause to believe any person, to have
been or to be a member of, or to
have been or to be active in fur-
therance of objects of any such
organisation as is hereinafter men-
tioned, and that it is necessary to
exercise control over him, he may
make an order against that person
directing that he be detained.

"The organisation hereinafter
referred to are any organisations
as respects which the Governor is
satisfied either—

(a) the organisation is subject to
foreign influence or control, or
(b) the persons in control of the
organisation have or have had as-
sociation with persons concerned
in the government of, or sympathy
with the system of government of,
any power with which his Majesty
is at war, and in either case that
there is danger of utilisation of the
organisation for purposes prejudi-
cial to public safety or defence, the
maintenance of public order, the
efficient prosecution of the war, or
the maintenance of supplies or ser-
vices essential to the life of the
community.

AIR RAID SHELTERS

It is learned that the authori-
ties are negotiating contracts
with a number of Chinese firms
for the digging of air raid shelter
trenches in different parts of the
Colony.

All plans for making such
trenches available for immediate
use in an emergency have been
completed.

The Daily Press
報西刺打

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Tel. 30251.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office):
Tel. 24511.

London Office: 53, Fleet Street,
E.C.4.

HONGKONG, JULY 8, 1940.

RESOLUTION TO
SURVIVE

EVERY action taken by
Britain and her Allies
today, every pronouncement
made by her statesmen must
be recognised not only as the
resolution of the people of the
British Empire to survive the
supreme ordeal which now
confronts them, but as an in-
dication that the destiny of
the whole world and the
future of civilisation depends
on the success with which
they are able to emerge from
the present conflict between
the forces of Democracy and
the evil power of Totalitarianism.

This resolution to sur-
vive has become the watch-
word of the British people.
Despite the setbacks which
Britain and her supporters
have had to acknowledge—
setbacks which her enemies
were able to inflict not merely
by brute force, but more
effectively by cunning and
shameful treachery—every
analysis of the position in
Britain today shows that she
has, indeed, become the
island fortress of freedom
and that the chances of Herr
Hitler being able to break the
will of the people and to shat-
ter their military and econo-
mic strength are just as re-
mote, and impossible of
achievement as Herr Hitler's
own defined aims of consoli-
dating Europe against a na-
tion which has for centuries
based its existence on the
highest ideals of civilisation.

Determined as Britain is to
accept no compromise with
the dictatorships of Europe
which would in the slightest
way subject her intellectual
and political life to the in-
fluences of Totalitarianism,
she has been scrupulously
careful that the methods she
adopts to ward off defeat are
as just and as humane as cir-
cumstances permit.

IT IS, therefore, imperative
that several of the measures
recently taken by Britain
must be regarded in this
light. The most eventful of
these—and perhaps the most
tragic—was the action which
the British Government was
forced to take against the
French Fleet to ensure that
the naval units of their one-
time gallant and brave Ally,
who had for so many years
stood shoulder to shoulder
with England, should not fall
into the hands of her enemies
to be used against the very
principles on which they had
consolidated their friendship
and co-operation. The pain-
ful task of making this an-
nouncement fell on Britain's
Prime Minister. The result
came as a shock to the world
at large, but Mr. Churchill,
who was visibly moved when
he made his statement, asked
the world to judge the British
action in the light of the de-
velopments which have taken
place. World opinion—at
least that part of it which
supports Britain's war aims—
has already given its verdict
in endorsing that the course
was the only one left for
Britain to take. No other was
possible in view of the su-
preme indifference with which
the European dictators have
in the past broken all assu-
rances and pledges given by
them and the fact that the
orders to the French Navy
emanated from Versailles.

Now comes the fantastic
climax that the puppet rulers
of France, under the baneful
influence of their totalitarian
masters, might openly declare

war on their former allies
and thus create an unprecedent-
ed situation in world history!
Such a possibility was not
neglected by British states-
men, but the very irony of it
has only increased the British
resolution to survive to its
maximum strength.

THUS, another tragic chap-
ter in the progress of the
present war has opened and
closed. In its wake will come
many more events to provide
material for historians in
compiling the story of World
War No. 2. Britain's history,
however, is a glorious one. It
shows that in the past she
has survived many such or-
deals and emerged trium-
phant. Britain stands today
as the champion of liberty.
She is fighting not only to
preserve her own traditions
and freedom of thought and
action, but the rights of
humanity, which can only
survive in those countries
which incarnate them. De-
feat today before the brute
forces of Nazism and Fascism
would mean the dissolution
of international justice, the
total elimination of demo-
cratic ideals. Britain is,
therefore, united as she never
was before to fight off her
invader. There is confidence
in the strength of her fight-
ing forces, there is confidence
in the spirit of her people and
there is confidence in their
leader, Mr. Winston Churchill,
as the best man available to
bring the country and the
Empire through its present
crisis. Under the Prime Min-
ister's far-sighted statesman-
ship, Britain has now dis-
carded complacency and ap-
peasement which proved so
disastrous in the past. In
their place has arisen some-
thing stronger, bolder and
more visible—the resolution to
survive and the determination
to win.

CORRESPONDENCE

TRIBUTE TO MAJ.
MANNERS

(The Editor, Hongkong
Daily Press)

Dear Sir—I deeply regret to see
a report that I was Assembly Con-
troller in the Evacuation Organi-
sation.

The mistake must have occurred
when I was found by a news-
paper representative sitting in Major
Manners' chair when his main
work of the day was over and he
had gone over to the ships to see
that his organisation was work-
ing smoothly.

The Assembly Controller was
Major Manners and he it is who
recruited the large and efficient
staff, organised most of the system,
arrangements and transport and
was the prime mover under the
Director of Evacuation in all that
was done since the inception of
the scheme to make it successful.

I believe I am correct in saying
that not one of us who assisted
him sought any public recognition
but since my name was mentioned
I hope this brief note will be
sufficient to indicate to your read-
ers in its true perspective the
tribute due to Major Manners.

Yours faithfully,

E. COCK.

STEAMERS FOR
CANTON FULL

Every steamer leaving for
Shanghai, Canton and Macao
carry a full complement of Chi-
nese nationals and crews are
making small fortunes by "selling"
their bunks to passengers unable
to find accommodation on deck.

On Saturday, the O.S.K. offices
were thronged throughout the
business hours with Chinese try-
ing to buy tickets to Canton.

COMPRADORE SHOPS
HAVE "OFF" DAY

Attendants at compradore
shops and dairy suppliers had an
"off" day on Saturday with the
departure of another batch of
evacuees the previous day.

Usually the busiest day of the
week with European women cus-
tomers purchasing food supplies
for the week-end various es-
tablishments reported a consid-
erable decrease in customers.

war on their former allies
and thus create an unprecedent-
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to win.

St. Stephen's
College
Speech DayH.E. MR. N.L. SMITH
OFFICIATES

The Government of Hongkong
have promised a 75-year lease to
St. Stephen's College, with renewal
for a further 75 years on the land
now occupied by the College at
Stanley.

This was revealed by the Rev.
E. W. L. Martin, Warden, in his
report at the annual Speech Day
on Saturday afternoon.

H. E. the Officer Administering
the Government, Mr. N. L. Smith,
C. M. G., distributed the certi-
ficates and prizes to the students,
and, in a short speech, congrat-
ulated the College on their fine
record.

It was further disclosed by the
Warden's report that St. Stephen's
College in the Colony has been
given recognition by the Ministry
of Education at Chungking and
that "our graduates may take the
entrance examination of any
University in China without sit-
ting first for a provincial exami-
nation."

After the ceremony officials
and guests had tea.

PRIZE WINNERS

The chief prize winners were as
follows:

Dux of School (Mok Kon Sang
Gold Medal)—Cheung Yu-tsam
and Alex Chang equal.

Dux of Chinese Studies (Hewitt
Gold Medal presented by Old Boys):
So Ching-gan.

Wei On Scholarship—Cheng
Yu-tsam. (Another to be awarded
on results of Matriculation Ex-
amination).

Barnett Scholarship—Lim Hee-
tsu. (Another to be awarded on
results of School Certificate
Examination).

Warner Scholarship—Alex
Chang. (Another to be awarded on
results of Matriculation Exami-
nation).

Mok Kon Sang Scholarship—
Lee Shau-wai.

Chau Siu Ki (Old Boys')
Scholarship—Ng Wing-hang.

Graduation Certificates—Ang
Yuk-sam, Chan Yim-ming, Alex
Chang, Chang Chen-siang, Cheng
Yu-tsam, Cheung Wing-lok, Chok
Kit-ken, Chung Chi-wen, Chung
Shin-che, Foo Talyan, Go Chow-
nam, Kwok Chin-kwong, Kom
Choi-kuen, Lau Hun-ming, Lee
Shau-wai, Lee Chee-yeun, Leung
Lai-yuen, Le Soen-tiang, Li Sai-
ying, Lim Thuan-koo, Loh Kakul,
Ma Chang-wen, Ngan Ching-hang,
Oey Ton-san, Tan Eng-hin, Tan
Tjong-siong, Tan Tjong-thiam,
Wei-ting Thung Tjong-hoe, Tsang
Chi-pei, Tsui Lee-kok, Wong Hong-
chung, Wong Kam-shing, Wong
Man-hon and Young King-wah.

UNCLAIMED
TELEGRAMS

The following unclaimed cables
are lying at the Cable & Wireless
Ltd.:

Via Cable: Gotchi, Hongkong &
Shanghai Bank, from Haslemere;
Farrar, 16 Macdonnell Road, from
Ascension; Stanton, Peninsula
Hotel, from Portlago; Empire
Trading Co., from San Francisco;
Mr. Jack, City Hall, from Medi-
cinehat; Mrs. Fogelman, Dina-
house, Duddelst, from Portlago;
mauritus; Telasier, Peninsula
Hotel, from Jonzac; Terence, Ab-
bott, Bowen Road, from Sydney;
Mikmal, from Olds; Keach, 38
2nd floor, Kowloon, from Port-
mouth; Rosario, Sanchez, Harbour
View Hotel, Kowloon, from Mani-
la; John McKernan, General Milk
Corp., from Manila; Sullivan, 216
Nathan Road, from Orange; Hunt,
Gunners, from Fremantle; Dehra
Dun, Capt. Macnair, Naval Base,
from Welshpool.

Via Radio: Hoopoles, from
Salmon; Madame Milot, Banque
Indo-Chine, from Hanoi; Fred
Prada, 40 Nathan Road, first floor,
Kowloon, from Shanghai; Burns,
Kowloon Dispensary, from Sha-
meen; Foranham, from Bangkok;
Sub; Ralph Rhoades, Gloucester
Hotel, from Carthage; Russell
Forsyth, from Orange; Miss
Okeefe, from Makassar.

INDIAN SOLDIER
MISSING

Walk Naval Singh, of the Ku-
mson Rifles, is reported to be
missing. A police report stated
that Singh left a note behind say-
ing that he had gone away to end
his life.

REFUGEES TELL
OF ASSAULT BY
JAPANESE

Tales of intimidation and assault
were brought back by Chinese re-
fugees who managed to evade the
surveillance of Japanese sentries
on the border and crossed into
British territory on Saturday.

They stated that they were re-
lieved of their possessions by
Japanese soldiers and were as-
saulted when they protested.

An elderly man, who swam the
Shumchun River to reach British
territory, had a large wound on
his head. He said that he was
hit with a bayonet by a Japanese
soldier and compelled to give up
his rice and money.

Others who took advantage of
the Japanese concession last Mon-
day and Tuesday are now at-
tempting to pass through the
Japanese lines to reach a "free"
town in Kwangtung.

FACE STARVATION

Chinese men, women and chil-
dren including many infants, re-
fugees from Japanese terror on
the Hongkong border are now
facing slow death and an
epidemic of disease, according to
reports reaching the Colony from
the banks of the Shumchun River,
and the hillsides. Muk Wu, Ta
Ku Ling and Lo Shu Ling, where
over 3,000 souls are scattered.

Bereft of their homes, having
little food and exposed to the
vagaries of weather, many of the
refugees have fallen sick, while
there is a high mortality among
babies, with the ever increasing
weight of starvation.

Twenty men and women and
nine children met a watery grave
last Thursday, when torrential
rains caused the Shumchun River
to overflow its banks. The flood
streamed through the huts of 50
Chinese, and swept 29 to the sea.

IMPROVISED HUTS

Living in groups of ten or more
in improvised huts of straw and
grass, surrounded by pools of
stagnant water, and swarms of
mosquitoes and flies the refugees
are now existing on the remains
of rice donated by charity. Food,
sanitation and housing are the
urgent problems.

Organised relief work is badly
needed, as the refugees have been
unable to find quarters in the
Colony's refugee camps. It is
learned that the Hongkong Wo-
men's Wounded Soldiers' Relief
Society, which has been consider-
ing plans for aid.

RE-ASSIGNMENTS
IN H.K.D.R.

The following have been re-
assigned from the Key-Posts
Group to the Combatant Group in
the Hongkong Defence Reserve:—
B.D. Evans, G.S.P. Heywood.

The following have been re-
assigned from the Combatant
Group to the General Group for
Essential Services:—J. Blyth, H. A.
Waller.

The following re-assignments
from the General Group for Es-
sential Services to the Comba-
tant Group are notified:—

W. C. Botcherby, J. Charrington,
L. Dunn, A.J. Kew, D.C. Lonerane,
D.R. Lyon, R.J. Maitland, G. Mor-
timer, H.F.G. Pearne, H.R. Stewart,
G.H. Sullivan, C.M. Wolosh, E.T.S.
Zimmerman.

The following are re-assigned
from the Key-Posts Group to the
General Group for Essential Ser-
vices:—S.P. Bishop, W.F.G. Harris,
W.O. Jones, E.W. Sharp, R. Taylor,
C.K.M. Terry, P.C. Waller.

Re-assigned from the Key-Posts
Group to the Combatant Group are
the following:—
H.D. Giespie, G. McK. Park, H.
Reason, C.I. Shoppee.

Permission has been granted the
following persons to quit the
Hongkong Defence Reserve, re-
signation to be effective as from
June 28:—E.J. Annale, R. Begdon,
D.F. Landale, and K. McIntyre.

BUS TRAM
COLLIDE

A collision between a bus and a
tram occurred at the Happy Val-
ley district about 2 p.m. yester-
day.

A police report states that bus
No. 606, while travelling along
Leighton Hill Road collided with
a tram which was turning into
Wongchickung Road.

Damage was sustained by both
vehicles but fortunately there
were no casualties.



Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government—ever alert and
determined, another example to China's millions.

Petition By
Jewish Assn.
Is Rejected

It is learned that the Govern-
ment have rejected the petition
sent by the Hongkong Jewish Asso-
ciation for re-consideration of
some cases of Jewish refugees and
exiles who had been ordered to
leave the Colony.

The German and Austrian
Jews had been ordered to leave
Hongkong and failing which
they were to be interned on Sat-
urday. Special permission had been
granted and they were given until
tomorrow to depart from the Co-
lony. Leave had also been grant-
ed to them to proceed to Canton
or Macao.

A few cases are under consid-
eration and in cases where refugees
had purchased their passages and
had not been able to leave owing
to shipping facilities, will not be
interned until their ships are avail-
able.

SOUTH CHINA
COLLEGE
GOVERNOR HARBOURS
PETITION

The Governor-in-Council has
granted a petition to the South
China College, 11-12 Peace Avenue,
Homantin, Kowloon, for the regis-
tration of the Institution at the
premises purchased by its Board of
Trustees for use as a school.

Prior to the application the
Director of Education formulated,
upon the advice of the Health
Officer, a policy that in the Ho-
mantin area where modern flush
system could not be installed due
to the existence of the Typhoon
Shelter at Mongkok harbour, no
new schools should be allowed.

As the authorities of the South
China College, headed by Judge
Tseng Yu-hao, Ph.D., D.C.L., and
Professor Djung Yu-dzai, M.A.,
bought the land expressly for such
purpose, Mr. C. G. Solis, Director
of Education, was requested to
modify the decision so that the
pupils would not be thrown out in
the middle of their studies.

COMPROMISE SCHEME
Finally the Governor-in-Council
approved, apparently recommend-
ed by the Health and Education
officers, a compromise scheme by
which the policy of the Education
Director is upheld while the school
is permitted to run. The College
is to erect a septic tank system in
place of the dry latrines. Messrs.
Hastings & Co. represented the
College at the Council.

The South China College is
operated by a group of American
University graduates, mostly
Ph.D.'s who found Hongkong as an
ideal place for teaching what they
were taught abroad. For the last
two years they lived on a self-
denial living condition in the in-
terest of education. Many free
scholarships were offered to the
promising youths.

Many Hongkong and other over-
sea Chinese are supporting this
new institution, which has also a
branch at Melbourn, centre of the
Hakka Cantonese, and which has
been authorised by the Chinese
education authorities to give
courses leading to bachelor's de-
grees in economics, psychology,
chemistry and other subjects.

Owing to the evacuation
scheme, etc. the second meeting
of the Hongkong War Effort Com-
mittee fixed for Monday last
was postponed until Wednesday,
July 10 at 5.30 p.m. in the Pen-
insula Hotel. A general meeting
of representatives of all Associa-
tions, Societies, etc. on the Hong-
kong War Effort Committee, will
be held in the Jacobson Room of
the Hongkong Hotel today at 8
p.m.

Mr. Max Ying-tuen has been
appointed to be an Assistant In-
spector of Labour. Factories and
Workshops with effect from June
24, 1940.

On and after September 1, 1940,
the fees payable in class 1st Gov-
ernment Anglo-Chinese Schools
will be \$120 per annum.

PRINCIPLES OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

PRES. ROOSEVELT FEELS SHOULD BE ADOPTED IN EUROPE & ASIA

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—That Europe and Asia should apply the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as the means of reaching an agreement on the disposal of possessions of conquered nations was put forward by Mr. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, in a statement to the press. Mr. Early made it clear that he was relaying the President's views.

The statement was made after Mr. Roosevelt's conversation with Mr. Cordell Hull on the implication of the exchange of notes between Germany and the United States involving the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Roosevelt believed, Mr. Early added, that European, Asiatic and American nations should get together in their respective spheres to settle among themselves problems of territorial possessions, instead of allowing the conquering power to make decisions.

Supporting Mr. Cordell Hull's pronouncement that the United States could continue to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Early added that should Germany claim any French, British or Dutch possessions in this hemisphere, the United States would make no effort to take them over. The American nations would be asked to decide whether they should be placed under mandate or held in trust until they could be returned to the present owners.

"ABSENCE OF INTENTION"

Mr. Early said Mr. Roosevelt mentioned that there was a complete "absence of any intention whatever on the part of the United States to interfere with territorial questions which involved adjustments in Europe or Asia.

"The United States Government wants, and thinks, there should be applications of the Monroe Doctrine in Europe and Asia similar to its interpretation and application for this hemisphere."

In the case of French Indo-China, for example, Mr. Early said the United States believed that all Asiatic countries should confer and reach a decision.

"Let all of them settle their disputes in Asia and Europe and let



His Secretary stated his views.

the Americas settle the question of the disposition, administration and supervision of such islands or other territorial possessions which belonged to nations conquered by Germany and which lie properly within this hemisphere."

NO AGREEMENT

Replying to a reporter's observation that Germany claimed that the Monroe Doctrine was valid if the Americans did not interfere in Europe, Mr. Early said that he was speaking of the physical transfer of the ownership of territories where the German Note, according to his understanding, was on political interference.

In other words, the Washington and Berlin governments did not seem to agree on the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

36TH GERMAN BOMBER SHOT DOWN IN RAIDS OVER ENGLAND

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—Another German bomber was shot down yesterday afternoon when enemy aircraft crossed the north-east coast of Scotland.

The bomber crashed into the sea after an encounter with R.A.F. fighters.

THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL OF GERMAN AIR LOSSES IN RAIDS OVER ENGLAND TO 36.

R.A.F. Spitfires had a chase lasting a hundred miles before they shot down the German bomber off the Aberdeenshire coast early yesterday afternoon.

27,000 FEET
The fighters had climbed to 27,000 feet before they were seen. The bomber then began a five-mile dive to sea level with the Spitfires on his tail.

The two German airmen jumped and the parachute of one opened but the other was not seen again.

The Spitfires watched the bomber crash into the sea.

German air raids on Britain continued all day. An Air Ministry communique yesterday afternoon stated that several enemy planes flew over a south Devon town and dropped high explosive bombs which caused a few casualties.

R.A.F. fighters and anti-aircraft guns drove the raiders off.

HASTY RETREAT

Further evidence of the rapidity with which the R.A.F. is dealing with Nazi bombers comes from the south-east coast of Scotland where early today two enemy bombers were sighted.

Searchlights were instantly in operation and several Spitfires engaged the raiders. One raider is believed to have been crippled but both made a hasty retreat to the sea.

No bombs were dropped. An Air Ministry communique states that enemy aircraft which crossed the north-east coast of Scotland early this afternoon were shot into the sea by R.A.F. fighters.

In a daylight raid over the south-west of England today, a lone raider dropped a bomb, demolishing a cottage and damaging two others.

It is believed that several people were injured.

CRIPPLED INJURED

The Air Ministry announces that enemy aircraft crossed the south coast late yesterday afternoon and dropped some bombs.

Casualties were small in number, but included a few persons killed. It is learned that a woman was killed and several other people, including the cripple were injured, when two heavy bombs fell on a corporation housing estate on the outskirts of a south Devon town yesterday.

Five houses, in one road, were demolished.

MANY PEOPLE HURT

Bombs were dropped by an enemy raider in south-eastern England yesterday when a number of people were injured, but no definite information is available yet.

Planes, believed to be enemy, appeared over south-west Scotland last night.

An Air Ministry communique last night stated: "Yesterday R.A.F. bombers made daylight attacks on German aircraft factory at Delchhausen and Dutch aerodromes at Wanhaven and Flushing. Two of our aircraft are missing."

"Last night our bombers again attacked the naval bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. Many bombs were dropped on docks and construction bases at Kiel and naval storehouses at Wilhelmshaven. Docks at Cuxhaven and Hamburg were also attacked and several fires started."

"At Cologne a railway junction was bombed, Dutch aerodromes at Schiphol and Texel were also attacked. One of our aircraft is missing."

It was later reported that two civilians were killed and a few others injured in a raid over south-east England.

Two bombs, one said to be a "screaming type" fell in the country district. One demolished two cottages, which collapsed on three occupants, and the other fell in the field nearby.

Proceedings Against Muselier

VICHY, July 7 (Reuter).—It is announced in a communique issued by the Ministry for Navy, states the Havas News Agency, that the Vichy Government is opening proceedings against Vice-Admiral Muselier, Commander of the Free French Naval and Air Forces.

The communique states that "Muselier has passed into the pay of Britain against his country and was instantly dismissed from his office during the war for acts contrary to discipline and abuse of his powers and disloyalty."

NOT BELIEVED

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—It is stated in London that there is no reason to believe the French and German News Agency accounts of the sinking of two French warships.

The French and German statements alleged that the battle off Crete lasted two hours.

Ciano In Berlin

LONG DISCUSSION WITH HITLER

BERLIN, July 7 (Reuter).—Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, arrived at Berlin this morning and was received by Herr Hitler soon afterwards.

Hitler and Count Ciano went into conference at once, assisted by Herr von Ribbentrop, the Secretary of State, Herr Meisner, the Italian Ambassador in Berlin, Signor Alfieri, and the German Ambassador in Rome, Herr Mackensen.

The conversations lasted two hours.

TERROR AND INTIMIDATION TO CRUSH DUTCH SPIRIT

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—TERROR AND INTIMIDATION are apparently to take place of reductions as a method of crushing the Dutch spirit and independence, according to a Dutch News Agency, which says this was made abundantly clear by a "threatening proclamation" by the German Air Commander, Christiansen yesterday, addressed to the people of the Netherlands.

The proclamation among other things, mentions the repeated failure of the Dutch navy and land forces to salute German soldiers in a prescribed manner. Those who indulge in such "demonstrative behaviour" are threatened with punishment usual for such acts in Germany.

DEATH PENALTY
Threats are also used against those responsible for demonstrations favouring the former Dutch Government, insults to German soldiers, lack of respect for German and Dutch soldiers, and German soldiers. (The latter is punishable with the death penalty.)

The Agency adds the proclamation shows clearly the German campaign to throw a flame of Holland's plight on the Dutch Government, by accusing it of unneutral schemings with the British and French, and not meeting much success.

R.A.F. BOMBINGS
The Germans now proclaim that R.A.F. bombings of Holland are based on the information received from Dutch subjects and severe penalties are threatened against future information.

"Clearer" is the admission of effectiveness and accuracy of the R.A.F. attacks on German military positions and the falsehood of German accusations of indiscriminate bombing can hardly be imagined," concludes the Agency.

Grouping Of World Forces

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—The possibility of a vast new grouping of world forces is now openly being canvassed in diplomatic quarters, says the Observer's Diplomatic Correspondent.

One grouping is the Southern Catholic European, consisting of the Rhineland and Bavarian Germany with its 30,000,000 Catholics. M. Laval has been engaged for several years on such a project which, certainly, will be anti-British and also anti-Prussian and anti-Russian.

SECOND BLOC

Another grouping is the Anglo-Russo-American trained both upon Germany's bid to dominate Europe and Japan's bid to dominate the Far East.

The correspondent, referring to M. Malsky's interview with Mr. Winston Churchill in July 3 which, he says, was at least partly concerned with strategic diplomatic implications in the Near East of Rumania's surrender to Germany. He adds that with a view to safeguard against German infiltration into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, it cannot be considered apart from these considerations to Tokyo.

It is pointed out by the daily that actually Britain recognised that Japan has belligerent rights for the Arita-Craigie "formula."

It is explicitly recognised that a state of war exists in China, an admission that is meaningless if it does not recognise also that Japan has belligerent rights.

FORMAL CLAIMS

In any case, adds the paper, Japan can formally claim these rights and proceed to obtain by a blockade what she is now requesting to be done voluntarily. As for the request itself, the Chronicle points out, Japan is only asking what Britain herself has been putting pressure upon neutrals to do in support of the blockade against Germany.

Referring to the question of foreign garrisons at Shanghai, the daily states that it would be wiser to reach a courageous decision now than to "risk a second Tientsin."

NO PRESTIGE LOST

The ultimate future of Shanghai cannot be controlled by two or three thousand infantrymen, the journal observes. As for prestige there was no noticeable loss of it when the British garrison left Tientsin or when the Yangtze gunboats were dismantled and their crews made available for service in the British Navy elsewhere, the paper says in conclusion.

MOVING TOO FAST FOR GERMANY'S LIKING

Rumania Too Pro-Nazi: May Offend Soviet

BERLIN, July 7 (Reuter).—Events in Rumania appear to be moving towards the exclusion of British interests from that country. The chief of these interests is Rumanian oil exports of which ceased some weeks ago, although Germany is now obtaining her full monthly quota of 130,000 tons. With the aid of extra railway lines which the Rumanian authorities are now commandeering exports to Germany are likely to be further augmented.

Forty-five British men and women left Bucharest yesterday. They included 12 who were required by the authorities to depart immediately. The rest left voluntarily owing to the intolerable situation in which they found themselves.

The Rumanian Government, having proclaimed a pro-Axis policy, is pursuing it at a speed faster than Germany appears to wish.

German circles in Rumania expressed dissatisfaction over the Gurguta Government because its full-blooded Nazi policy towards the Soviet Union is a trifle too provocative.

The Soviet remains an unknown factor in the Rumanian situation which has not lost any of its explosive character in recent days.

Meanwhile the attitude of some Rumanian newspapers towards Great Britain shows growing hostility.

No British Decorations

FRENCH ORDER TO THE NAVY

VICHY, July 7 (Reuter).—A communique issued by the French Admiralty states:

"In view of the cowardly aggression committed by the British Navy against our fleet, which was in the course of being disarmed, all French naval officers are forbidden to wear British decorations."

CANADIAN-FRENCH APPROVAL

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuter).—American opinion of the French breaking off of relations with Britain is that the French step was taken under duress.

The New York Times says it was not the decision of a free people, and adds the puppets are obedient to every jerk of the strings from Rome and Berlin.

In Canada, French-Canadian newspapers approve the British seizure of the French Fleet.

Le Canada, of Montreal, says: "What was done was what ought to have been done and it was done quickly and well."

A grave possible danger to the British Empire has been removed, and it was beyond reason to think the British Admiralty could stand aside while the French Navy came into German hands.

SIGNIFICANT COMMENT ON THE SITUATION

British-Owned Paper In Japan Gives Hints

TOKYO, July 7 (Reuter).—A significant comment on the British position regarding Japan's request that aid to the Chungking regime be stopped was made by the Japan Chronicle, the British-owned and managed paper which takes the view that it is time for the British Government to recognise the actualities of the situation.

It is dangerous to look at the Far Eastern situation in any other terms than those of today, states the journal. The British Government must look at the problem from an exclusively British point of view and it can be scarcely doubted that British interests demand that every effort should be made to meet the Japanese wishes when this can be done without offence to the main British interests in the Far East and the Pacific, according to the Chronicle.

It is pointed out by the daily that actually Britain recognised that Japan has belligerent rights for the Arita-Craigie "formula."

It is explicitly recognised that a state of war exists in China, an admission that is meaningless if it does not recognise also that Japan has belligerent rights.

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NEWSETTES

A Bible Conference of Bethel Mission will be held today, at 10.30 a.m., at Munsang College, Gramplan Road, Kowloon.

Mr. Stephen F. Balfour has been appointed District Officer in the Southern District of the New Territories, with effect from July 6, 1940.

The Rev. W. H. Hudspeeth, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who has been visiting Tientsin and Peiping on a business trip, returned to Shanghai last week.

The wedding took place on July 1 at 1635 Simza Road, Shanghai, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, of Mr. Cecil Edward Coleman, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Coleman, of London, and Miss Jeannette Louise Merisley daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Merisley and the late Alfred Merisley of Chicago. Judge Milton J. Helmick officiated at the ceremony.

A case of encephalitis lethargica, more commonly known as "sleeping sickness," was discovered in the Hongkong district of Shatin, on June 28. The victim according to the reports was a nine-year-old Japanese child named Tetsu Sakashi, who lives at 152 Dargach Road.

Second Batch Of Hongkong Evacuees In Manila

It is reported that the Hongkong evacuees who left here aboard the Empress of Japan and Empress of Asia on Friday afternoon arrived at Manila yesterday both liners docking shortly after 1.30 p.m.

The women and children who looked worn after a rough passage, were warmly welcomed by members of the United States Army.

Passengers from the Empress of Asia disembarked in the afternoon but those aboard the Empress of Japan, who are going to Fort McKinley and Baguio, will not leave the liner until 8 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL BROADCAST

A broadcast from Manila, which was relayed to Hongkong, gave friends and relatives of the evacuees a picture of the scenes at the piers.

A microphone was apparently placed on the pier and the announcer described the procedure followed at the pier as the women and children left the Empress of Asia and came ashore.

The buzz and hum of conversation intermingled with the crying of children were heard distinctly. The announcer then proceeded to invite several of the evacuees to speak a few words into the microphone.

"HELLO DADDY"

Many of those who spoke commented on the fact that they were glad to be ashore again and added cheerfully that they were feeling quite all right.

"Here come two youngsters in bathing suits," said the announcer. "One is a little girl of I should say six years old, and the other, a little man, is about five. They certainly look cute and are wearing just the costumes for this kind of weather. How do you do, little lady, will you say something to your Daddy in Hongkong. Thank you."

And immediately over the air

HANGARS AT CATANIA, SICILY, SET ON FIRE: SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

LONDON, JULY 7 (REUTER).—THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT "A most successful operation was carried out this morning by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm and the R.A.F. against Italian warships sheltering in the harbour of Torbruk, in Libya."

"Other units of the Fleet Air Arm attacked aerodromes at Catania, in Sicily. Hangars and workshops were destroyed and left in flames."

WESTERN DESERT
CAIRO, July 7 (Reuter).—A British War communique states that in the Western Desert our forward troops intercepted the enemy column who was attempting to reinforce the forces at Fort Capuzzo, destroying guns and mechanical vehicles.

From Abyssinia, further details of the action at Kassala on July 4 are now available.

The withdrawal of our outpost troops, according to plan, was skillfully covered by machine-guns and anti-tank weapons.

Casualties were heavy, including several light tanks. Our casualties were slight.

USE OF CAMERAS

The rules governing the possession of cameras within the Colony have been relaxed under new regulations gazetted on Saturday.

Any person may have a camera with him in the following three areas:

On the island of Hongkong on the area bounded by Tung Lo Wan Road, Tai Hang Road, Bowen Road, Garden Road to Robinson Road to Park Road, Bonham Road, Western Street and Connaught Road.

In Kowloon in the area bounded by Chatham Road, Ma Tan Wai Road, Tan Kung Road and Prince Edward Road to the sea-front and its western extremity.

On the Star Ferry, and Yaumatei ferry direct routes between Hongkong and Kowloon.

It is still forbidden to take photographs while travelling on a ferry and outside these three areas cameras may be carried only with the permission of the Chief Security Officer.

came a plaintive voice: "Hello Daddy."

FIRE WORK

Several other children and women greeted Hongkong in similar manner.

The announcer paid a tribute to the manner in which the U. S. Marines and Army helped in the landing of the evacuees who were immediately taken away in batches to the hotels and other places arranged for their accommodation.

MOST MODERN, ARTISTIC SCHOOL BUILDING

With great excitement eight hundred Singapore schoolboys are waiting to say goodbye to their school. For they will be walking out of cramped classrooms into one of Malaya's most modern and artistic school buildings.

The boys are of St. Andrew's School, whose red-letter day will be July 23. On that day, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. S. W. Jones, will officially unveil the new school buildings which are in Woodville, Serangoon Road.

From buildings which first rose on their foundations in 1875, which are situated in grounds where the only playground possible is as big as a tennis court, and from classrooms which are in a woeful state of disrepair, the boys will march into a \$380,000 building settled on a small hill with no less than six acres of playing fields.

The bulk of the \$380,000 was made up by exchange with Government for the present site in Stamford Road.

\$25,000 was donated by the generous Haw-Par brothers. With donations from the public, from past scholars, from the present scholars themselves and their teachers, \$88,000 has either already been raised or is in the process of being found towards the total cost. There is a little more money needed. It will come somehow, the school believes.

Meanwhile, there are 22 modern classrooms in the new building, two handwork rooms, two science rooms besides a library and a hall (for which the Haw-Par brothers contributed) with every facility and with the most modern kind of concealed lighting.

For economy's sake one item in the original plan of the building has had to be left out. It is the tower that would have put the nearest finishing touch to the whole structure. Some day perhaps... meanwhile, everything is there for the tower including the steps leading up to it that had to be cut short.

However, even as it is, the school is the finest designed yet, according to modern standards. Classrooms are big. They are bright, colour design helping. They are probably the latest classrooms built in the outdoors.

UNCONVENTIONAL

In the design convention has been given small consideration. It has been the aim of the designers to build in a new and practical way. Even the windows are different and from outside the whole building looks more like a Spanish mansion than a modern school.

The school has a permanent amplifying system, is fully equipped for radio receiving and through the generosity of old boys, possesses a 16 millimetre cinema projector.

The playing grounds are so big five football matches could be held at the same time. Rugged-minded St. Andrew's can now have a full-size rugby field for itself.

The decision to get into the new quarters towards the end of the school year rather than at the beginning of a new term is to enable catering and transport requirements to be judged.

CONVERSION LOAN

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911 (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

3% Conversion Loan repayable 1948/1953:—Amount \$240,000; Latest market price 99-100.

Mr. H. J. Crutwell has been appointed Second Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, with effect from July 6, 1940.

Difficulties For Petain

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—There are signs that Marshal Petain is meeting with difficulties in his efforts to abolish parliamentary government in France and establish a Fascist State.

M. Pierre Laval, the Vice-President, as well as other Ministers, at the meeting of Deputies on Friday after listening to opinions expressed, insisted, according to Havas, that "certain objections of a formal character be not taken into account."

The meeting was adjourned till this afternoon.

A REPRISAL

The Petain Government has decided, as a reprisal for the Oran battle, not to disarm the naval bases at Toulon and Ajaccio (Corsica).

NO GREAT SURPRISE

The rupture of Anglo-French diplomatic relations is received by the British press without great surprise.

The Times diplomatic correspondent says it is worth noting that the first suggestion of rupture came not from the French side but from the official German news agency yesterday morning, when nothing had yet come from Vichy.

Declaration of the rupture came from Vichy only in the evening.

The Times correspondent concludes: "The Germans employed the usual procedure of announcing a measure in the past tense, in the hope that an acquiescent foreign government would take heed and make haste to follow the line laid down for them."

INDO-CHINA SITUATION

The British shipping authorities in Shanghai have temporarily suspended the issuing of clearance papers to British ships for French Indo-China. This is a precautionary measure as the situation there is still obscure.

Twenty-two books were registered under Section 8 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1938, during the quarter ended June 30, 1940.

SIR W. CITRINE & BELA KUN'S FATE

K.C. & Execution "Lie"

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the T.U.C., was questioned in the King's Bench Division about his attitude if alterations in working conditions similar to those made in France were imposed in this country.

He was giving evidence in the libel action which he and six other members of the General Council of the T.U.C. have brought against Mr. Edward R. Pountney, proprietor, printer and publisher of the Daily Worker. They are claiming damages for alleged libel and an injunction to restrain further publication of similar statements.

The defence was fair comment on matters of public interest, except in regard to one article which it was denied referred to the plaintiffs.

Resuming his cross-examination of Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., for the defendant, referred to the suggestion made by Sir William Jowitt, K.C., for the plaintiffs, that the Daily Worker was run on funds subscribed from Moscow.

Sir Walter said that a White Paper published after the Arcos raid definitely stated that papers had been found establishing that money was contributed by Moscow to the Sunday Worker.

Mr. Pritt: The Sunday Worker was nothing to do with the Daily Worker?—It was run by the Communist party.

You said that the Comintern was controlled by the Russian Communist party?—Yes.

Mr. Pritt handed a document containing the names of the committee of the Comintern to Sir Walter, who said he did not know the nationality of some of them—M. Rakosa, for instance.

H.K. Exchange Fund

It is learned that Hongkong's Exchange Fund was in an unusually strong position at the end of 1939.

This information was contained in an official statement issued on Saturday the customary six months in arrears.

A further small quantity of the Colony's old silver 5 and 10 cents pieces with the heads of George V, King Edward VII, and Queen Victoria, was bought up by the Fund during the latter six months of 1939 for refining and marketing.

Although most of the Fund's silver holdings were sold at that time, there still remained a small balance at the end of the year. The Fund also participated in the local exchange market when found necessary.

On December 31, 1939, the Certificate of Indebtedness outstanding is equivalent to \$10,972,318 which is equivalent to \$10,972,318 at 1s 2 15/16d, the middle market rate on that day, the total assets of the Fund amounted to \$12,436,900 of which 73.50 per cent. was held in gilt edged sterling securities, 26.45 per cent. on deposit in London at call or short notice and 0.05 per cent. in silver.

"EXECUTED BY RUSSIANS"

Mr. Pritt: Do you not remember that he was put in prison in Hungary?—I know a lot of people were put in prison in Hungary. One of the most prominent was Bela Kun, who has since been executed by the Russians.

Mr. Pritt: You know that is a lie, do you not?

Turning to Mr. Justice Stable, Sir Walter asked: "Is counsel competent to say that I am telling lies?"

Mr. Pritt: My suggestion was that the story that Bela Kun was shot was a lie.

Asked if he would like to see imposed in this country similar alterations in working conditions as

GERMAN REPLY TO U.S. AROUSES INTEREST

NAZI VIEW ON MONROE DOCTRINE

WASHINGTON, July 7 (Reuter).—Great interest has been aroused in both America and Britain at the German reply to the United States regarding its strong stand against the transference of territory in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American Power to another.

Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, revealed yesterday that the German view is that the Monroe Doctrine allows some European countries to have territory in the Western Hemisphere and denies it to others.

Berlin contends that this is "untenable" which in many quarters is considered a clear indication that Germany has some hopes of a future foothold across the Atlantic.

"WITHOUT OBJECT"

Almost in the same sentence, the German reply says that the American note was "without object" as Germany has shown no signs of wanting any territory in the Western Hemisphere.

It goes on to state that non-interference in American affairs is only legally valid if there is no American interference in European affairs.

Mr. Hull revealed yesterday that the United States does not consider this note worthy of a reply. He pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine is solely a policy of self-defence intended to preserve the independence and integrity of the Americas.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS

In this connexion, it will be recalled that the Monroe Doctrine, as announced by President Monroe in 1823, stated that the American continents "are henceforth not to be considered as subjects of future colonisation by any European Powers," and that it would exclude foreign political systems from the Americas.

The Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with the fact that some European power have colonies in the Americas and others have not; they had these colonies before the Monroe Doctrine was formulated.

When Mr. Pritt put to Mr. Hicks a list of union meetings at which he suggested resolutions opposing the prosecution of the present war had been passed, Sir William Jowitt objected.

Mr. Justice Stable: What is the relevance of this? It is most undesirable that this court should be used as a kind of arena to fight political or quasi-political controversy.

Mr. Pritt replied that in view of the suggestion that everyone who opposed the war was pro-Hitler, it was vital to establish that there were a large number of people in this country who, without being in any way pro-Nazi, held views against the war.

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Monday, the 8th July, 1940
commencing at 11.00 a.m.

at their Sales Room, No. 35, Han-kow Road, Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by

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on

Thursday, the 11th July, 1940
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 5 Peak Mansions, The Peak.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE including

1 Oak Dining Room Suite
1 Maple and Cherrywood Bed Room Suite
1 Upright Piano

and

1 Frigidaire (in good condition)

On View from noon on Wednesday, the 10th July, 1940.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

H.K. STOCK EXCHANGE

Saturday, July 6, 1940.

There was a well spread enquiry throughout the market with prices slightly hardening.

BUYERS

H.K. Banks, \$1.100.
H.K. Lands, \$29.50.
Trams, \$14.10.
China Lights (Old), \$5.80.
Watsons, \$7.50.

SALES

H.K. Banks, \$1.100/10.
Providents, \$3.30.
H.K. Lands, \$29.75.
Trams, \$14.30.
China Lights (Old), \$5.80.
China Lights (New), \$3.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION

Volume of Business Transacted on Saturday, July 6, 1940.

	Volume	Value
H.K. Electric (New)	200	\$4.00
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.75
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80
H.K. Electric (Old)	500	\$5.80

The total value is \$93,028.75.

NEW ORDERS FOR WAR MATERIALS

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Information announced last night that Britain had just placed big new orders for war materials with the Canadian and American Governments. These amounted to many millions of pounds covered a wide variety of materials and were by far the largest orders ever sent to Canada and America.

Finance and Commerce

SIMPLER, ALTERED DIET

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—To come safely through the now-expected siege, the people of Britain will perhaps have to live on a simpler and altered diet, said Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, yesterday.

Fewer non-essential foods would be available and he had had to be drastic with the luxury food trade.

But there was no danger of a shortage of food, and he did not—as the German propaganda would have it—have to “make speeches twice a week” to soothe a starving people.

He has approved most enthusiastically a new scheme for a Voluntary Home Food Production Corps. Division of these corps will be under the control of the local authorities and its task will be to bring public parks and open spaces under cultivation and increase the number of allotments and the number of private gardens being used for produce.

SURPLUS MAIZE

It is learned in London that it is estimated the Southern Rhodesian maize crop will be a record. An agreement has just been completed by which the Ministry of Food will purchase the surplus maize, estimated to be a million bags.

DRIVE FOR SCRAP

The drive for scrap continues and even wrecks around the Coast

FINANCIAL STABILITY OF CHINA

CHUNGKING, July 7 (Reuter).—China's financial stability was emphasised in a message issued yesterday by Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister.

Dr. Kung attributed this stability to the strong pre-war foundation, the abundant harvest during the past three years, the successful utilisation of metropolitan capital, large overseas remittances and foreign sympathy and assistance.

Referring to the note, issued, Dr. Kung stated that since the war demand for legal tender had been mounting.

STILL INADEQUATE

Though notes in circulation had been increased, the total amount in circulation was still inadequate to meet demands.

Discussing taxation, Dr. Kung stated that due to the decrease in China's main revenues from Customs duties, salt and consolidated taxes, the Chinese Government was making direct taxes.

Income tax had jumped from sixth place before the war to third place among all the national taxes. Since the war China had issued total loans of \$4,700,000,000.

Work is now being carried out on 40 wrecks, representing about 100,000 tons of scrap iron.

COAL INDUSTRY'S HANDICAP

65,000 MEN LOST SINCE WAR

Reports from the mining areas of Britain emphasised the serious character of the report which the Coal Production Council, presided over by Lord Portal, is making to the Government on the shortage of labour and its effect on output. The Council holds the view that the increased production required by the Government cannot be achieved unless the industry's manpower is augmented.

Of a total of 330,000 insured miners, not more than 41,000 were wholly unemployed or casually employed at the last count. Among these were men moving from one job to another.

It is estimated that since last August the gross number of 65,000 have left the industry. Many of them have been attracted into other trades; others were army reservists or Territorials; some have found their way into Forces despite the Schedule of Reserved Occupations.

LOSS IN QUALITY

The loss has been made good to the extent of 80,000 by boys entering the industry, the return of unemployed colliery workers and men recruited from other industries. The view of the Coal Production Council is that “in terms of quality” the loss of labour is far greater than that suggested by the net loss of 5,000.

These are some of the reports from correspondents in the coal fields:

Nottinghamshire. — About 1,500 of the county's 42,000 miners are in the Forces. According to an official of the miners' union, the pits are working at top speed. The county output is one of the highest in the country, but it could be greatly increased if more manpower and equipment were made available.

Lancashire. — Output is restricted by shortage of labour. There is keen competition between pits for available labour.

South Wales. — Thousands of unemployed miners will be given work very soon. Former colliery workers who drifted into other occupations during the slump are to be interviewed with a view to their return to the pits.

Derbyshire. — The shortage is becoming acute. No able-bodied miner is out of work. If production is to be increased and idle pits reopened, many new hands, including experienced men, will be wanted.

North Wales. — Production is suffering badly because men have

RICE RIOT IN SHANGHAI

REFUGEES STORM GRAIN DEPOT

A big rice riot was staged in Nantao on Sunday last when several hundred dispersed refugees of the Nantao Refugee Zone which wound up its business on the same day stormed a house where some left-over rice was stored after the refugees had obtained their last quota before they were dispersed. It was reported in Shanghai on July 1.

One of the refugees was said to have been bayoneted. The riot was staged early in the evening. The former premises of the International Relief Society located near Chen Hwang Miao in the Native City were stormed.

WOMEN SENTENCED

Two poor Chinese women were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment, charged with participating in a rice riot on Saturday in Penang Road. The sentences were passed by the First Special District Court but the Judge suspended the sentence for three years. The women who were arrested by the Pootoo Road Police were among a large group of rioters who broke into a rice shop and stole rice after cutting rice bags with knives. About \$50 worth of rice was thus stolen.

Several representative rice merchants paid a visit to a high Chinese official of the Shanghai Municipal Council trying to obtain official assistance in organizing a rice price fixing committee. They were promised official help in their efforts to better the rice situation here.

NO SHORTAGE OF COAL

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—Mr. David Grenfell, Minister for Mines, declared yesterday that the British Government had completed plans to stock coal supplies so that there would be no shortage in winter.

joined the Forces and others have left the pits for more remunerative work including military camp construction.

Yorkshire. — Many young miners joined the Forces when war started. The return of experienced workmen would undoubtedly be very helpful. A bigger output could be achieved with more men.

Durham. — Miners are voting on proposals that they should forego annual holidays and a scheme for stopping “absenteeism.” They insist that before there is a change in working arrangements the unemployed, recently unofficially estimated at 5,000 should be absorbed.

SAY
Gordon's
...and know
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NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS

MARKET REPORT MONEY MARKET

FROM ROZA BROS.

Saturday, July 6.

Silver prices dropped 1/16 yesterday for both deliveries, the quotations were 21. 11/16 for Ready and 21.9/16 for Forward. Silver advices reported the market as being quiet and featureless. The market was steady. American Silver was quoted at 34. 3/4 for Spot.

The London-New York cross-rate was quoted at 402.1/2. New York/London was quoted at 368. 1/2.

MARKET

STERLING

A small business was done at 1/3 for Cash. The market closed with sellers at 1/31/32 July, buyers at 1/3 for Cash.

U. S. DOLLARS

Opened with sellers at 22.7/8 but the market gradually rose and business was reported as high as 23.1/2 for Cash. Subsequently the market eased off and business was done at 23.3/8 for Cash. The market closed with sellers at 23. 1/4 for Cash, buyers probably at 23. 3/8 for Cash.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

The highest rate done this morning was 375.1/2. At the close there were probable sellers at 373 for Cash.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Sterling opened with sellers at 3.31/32 and at the close the market was firmer at 4.1/64 for cash. U.S. Dollars opened with sellers at 8.1/8 and closed at 8. 9/32 sellers for Spot.

LONDON, July 7 (Reuter).—The

Money Market experienced greater and plenty of loanable funds owing to the turn of the half year.

In the Clearing Banks, there were free lenders at one per cent. against Bills and 1.25 per cent. against bonds. Active note circulation reached a new high record of 608.2 millions.

A total of £65,000,000 in Treasury Bills was offered and allotted at the average rate of £1.0 C.I.

Competition was less keen owing to the inflow of funds to the 1/2 per cent. National War Bonds. Hence the market syndicate received 55 per cent of the applications. Wall Street close steady.

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION

Returns of the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation in Hongkong, during the month ended June 30, 1940, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$26,662,584.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$195,332,228.
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, \$4,837,949.
Total: \$227,032,761.

The figure representing the average opening and selling rate for the month of June, 1940, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for demand drafts on London is settled at 14.88.

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LONDON METALS EXCHANGE
London, July 5 (Reuter).
Tin, Standard, Cash, Middle
Price, £266-1/4.
Tin, Standard, 3 months, Middle
Price, £268-3/8.

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FOREIGN MARKETS & QUOTATIONS

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

JULY 6, 1940.

On London:	Telegraphic Transfer 1/8 7/4
Bank Bills, on demand 1/8 7/4	
Credits 4 months sight 1/3 1/2	
On Shanghai:	On demand 38 1/2
On Singapore:	On demand 52 3/4
On Japan:	On demand 95 1/8
On India:	Telegraphic Transfer 1/8 7/4
On New York:	Bank Bills, on demand 22 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight 23 7/8	
On Batavia:	On demand 42 1/8
On Paris:	Bank Bills, on demand 108 1/2
Credits 4 months sight 116 1/2	
On Saigon:	On demand 108
On Manila:	On demand 45
On Bangkok:	On demand 149 1/2
On Sterling Notes:	Bank Buying Rate 1/5
Bar Silver per oz. 21 11/16	

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, July 6 (Reuter).	
Official T.T. Rates	
London	Opening 0/3-3/4
New York	5-7/8
Japan	25
Paris	20-3/4N
Hongkong	24-7/8

Spot	0/3-31/32	0/4-1/64
July	0/3-61/64	0/4-1/64
U.S. Dollars		
Spot	\$8-1/16	\$8-11/32
July	6-1/32	6-5/16
Market	Steady	

Silver Duty Rate	
The Central Bank of China's rate on London at 10 a.m. today was 1/2-1/2d.	
The Equalisation rate was 14-1/2 per cent.	

Calcutta Exchange

Calcutta, July 6 (Reuter).	
T.T. on Japan, 88-3/4	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

The following quotations are the middle prices at the close of the market in London. All quotations are subject to confirmation and no responsibility is assumed for errors in transmission.

War Loan, 3 1/2% (Red after 1952)	99
Canton-K'loon Rly. 5%	6
Chinese 4 1/2% Gold Loan 1898 (Brit. Issue)	43
Chinese 5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	43
Chin. 4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan, 1908	44
Chinese 5% Crisp Loan, 1912	17
Chinese 5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 (Ldn. Is.)	24
Chinese 8% Ster. Notes, 1925 (Wickers)	8
Chin. Imperial Rly. 5% Loan	56
Homan Rly. 5%	12
Hukuang Rly. 5%, 1911... (L.P. N.Y. Issue)	14
Hukuang Rly. 5%, 1911 (German Issue)	11
Lang Tsing & U. Hai Rly. 5% 1913	11
Shai-N'King Rly. 5%	15
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (Brit. Stpd.)	8
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (German Stpd.)	8
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (Brit. Stpd. Supl. Loan)	8
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (Ger. Stpd. Supl. Loan)	8
Jap. 5% Ster. Loan, 1907	20 1/2
Jap. 5% Ster. Loan, 1924	20 1/2
Ger. 7% Intl. Loan, 1924	5 1/2
Chartered Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	65
H.K. & S'hai Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	65
H.K. & S'hai Bank (Col. Reg.)	65
Chinese Eng. & Mining (bearer)	15/8
Chosen Corporation	8/6
Pekin Syndicate	1
Shai Elec. Constr. Co.	1
Shai Waterworks "A"	1 1/2
Union Insurance	20
Gula Kalumpung Rubber	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

QUOTATION

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

STOCKS	Last Sale July 6	STOCKS	Last Sale July 6
Adams Express	5*	Kennecott Copper	25 1/2
Allegheny Steel Co.	21 1/2	Lakey Foundry & Mac.	3*
Allied Stores	6	Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	37 1/2
Allis Chalmers	29 1/2	Lockheed Aircraft	23 1/2
Aluminum Ltd.	80	Loew's Inc.	24 1/2
American Cyanamid B.	95 1/2	Left Incorporated	24 1/2
Amer. Can	31 1/2	Mack Truck Inc.	19 1/2
Amer. & Foreign Power	11*	Martin, Glen-L.	29 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	12 1/2	McKesson & Robbins, pfd.	21 1/2
Amer. Radiator	51	Montanto Chemical	89 1/2
Amer. Rolling Mill	13 1/2	Montgomery Ward	39 1/2
Amer. S'ing and R'ing Co.	35 1/2	National Aviation	13 1/2
Amer. Sugar Refining	13 1/2	Nat. Dairy Products	20
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	160 1/2	National Gypsum	7
Amer. Tobacco "B"	77 1/2	National Lead	16 1/2
Amer. Waterworks	9	Nat. Power & Light	7 1/2
Anaconda Copper	19 1/2	National Steel Corp.	56
Atchafson, T. & S. Fe.	16 1/2	National Supply Corp.	52
Aviation Corp.	23	New York Central	12 1/2
Bacok & Wilcox	42 1/2	Niagara Hudson Power	15 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	14 1/2	N. American Aviation	15 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	33 1/2	North American Co.	20 1/2
Barber Asphalt Co.	9 1/2	Northern Pacific	60 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	8 1/2	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	51
Bell Aircraft Corp.	14 1/2	Pacific Gas & Elec.	29 1/2
Bendix Aviation	27 1/2	Pacific Lighting	40 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	75 1/2	Packard Motors	3 1/2
Bliss & Co.	13	Pan-American Airways	14 1/2
Boeing Airplane Co.	13 1/2	Paramount Pictures	5 1/2
Borg-Warner	16 1/2	Pennsylvania R.R.	20 1/2
Bridgeport Brass Corp.	8 1/2	Phelps-Dodge	27
Briggs Mfg.	17 1/2	Philadelphia Read, Coal	3 1/2
Brooklyn-M'hattan Trans.	23 1/2	Phillips Petroleum	41 1/2
Budd M'facturing Corp.	3 1/2	Pittsburg Coke & Iron	6 1/2
Canadian Pacific R'way	21 1/2	Public Service of N.J.	36 1/2
Case, J.I.	47 1/2	Pullman Inc.	21 1/2
Celanese	28 1/2	Pure Oil	7 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	35 1/2	Radio Corp. of Am.	4 1/2
Chrysler Corp.	63 1/2	Reading Company, Com	11 1/2
Climax-Molybdenum Co.	27 1/2	Remington Arms Co., Inc.	4 1/2
Colts Patent Fire-Arms	73 1/2	Republic Aviation Corp.	14 1/2
Columbia Gas & Elec.	5 1/2	Republic Steel	6 1/2
Columbia 6% "A" pf.	80 1/2	Revere Corp. & Brass Inc.	8 1/2
Commercial Credit Co.	29 1/2	Reynold Tobac. "B"	38 1/2
Com. & Southern (Ord.)	23 1/2	Richfield Oil	7 1/2
Consolidated Edison	23 1/2	Safeway Stores	41 1/2
Consolidated Oil	6 1/2	Schenley Distillers	8 1/2
Continental Can	39	Sears Roebuck	8 1/2
Continental Oil	18	Shell Union Oil	8 1/2
Copperweld Steel	17 1/2	Socony-Vacuum Oil	8 1/2
Corn Products	48 1/2	Southern Pacific	8 1/2
Curtis Wright (C.)	6 1/2	Southern Rly 5% pfd.	18 1/2
Curtis Wright "A"	23 1/2	Sperry	35 1/2
Deere & Co.	15 1/2	Spliter Manufacturing Co.	25 1/2
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	14 1/2	Standard Brands	6 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	67	Stand Gas & Elec.	1 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	158	Standard Oil of California	18 1/2
Eagleicher Lead	8 1/2	Standard Oil of N.J.	32 1/2
Eaton Mfg. Co.	28 1/2	Stone & Webster	8
Elec. Autolite	31 1/2	Studebaker Com.	6 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share	8	Swift International	17 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share \$5 pf.	80 1/2	Technicolor	9 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share \$8 pf.	88 1/2	Texas Corp.	38 1/2
Elec. Power & Light \$7 pf.	30	Texas Gulf Sulphur	30 1/2
Fisk Rubber	11 1/2	Timken-Axle	23 1/2
Flintkote	13 1/2	Trans-America Co.	5
Gen. American Trans.	42	20th Cent. Fox	6 1/2
Gen. Electric	31 1/2	20th Cent. Fox \$1 pf.	15 1/2
Gen. Motors	43 1/2	Union Bag & Paper Corp.	10 1/2
Gen. Railway Signal	11	Union Carbide & Carbon	68 1/2
Gen. Tire & Rubber	12 1/2	Union Pacific	80
Gildden Co.	12 1/2	United Aircraft	32 1/2
Goodrich (B.F.)	12 1/2	United Airlines Trans.	17 1/2
Goodrich \$5 pf.	50 1/2	United Corp.	2
Goodyear Tire & Co.	14 1/2	United Corp. \$3 cum pf.	35 1/2
Great Northern Iron Ore	13 1/2	United Gas Corp.	1 1/2
Great Northern Rly. pfd.	22 1/2	United Gas Improvement	12
Great Western Sugar	22	U.S. Industrial Alcohol	17 1/2
Greyhound Corp.	11 1/2	U.S. Rubber	19 1/2
Hercules Powder Co.	80 1/2	U.S. Rubber \$8 pfd.	77 1/2
Homestake Mining	43 1/2	U.S. Steel	52
International Harvester	39 1/2	Vanadium	31 1/2
Int. Nickel	23 1/2	Vulcan Aircraft	6 1/2
Inter. Paper & Power	12 1/2	Walworth Co.	3 1/2
Int. Tel. & Tel.	21 1/2	Warner Bros. Pict.	2 1/2
Johns-Manville	56 1/2	Westinghouse Elec.	24 1/2
J. & Laughlin Steel \$7 pfd.	63 1/2	Woodward Iron Cor.	20 1/2
		Chase National Bank	24 1/2
		National City Bank	24 1/2

—bid. —ex. div.

DOW JONES AVERAGE

1939/40	July 7, 1940	Change
High 155.93	151.67	121.17
Low 111.84	121.17	121.59
30 Industrials	25.99	26.03
30 Rails	22.47	22.51
30 Utilities	22.47	22.51
30 Bonds	87.85	87.97
Commodity Index	61.98	
Business Done	—130,000 shares	

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NEW YORK, July 4 (Reuter).	June 26 (1939)	June 27 (1940)	July 4
Bills Bought	\$ 1,000		
U.S. Securities Held	2,551,000	2,473,000	2,450,000
Federal Reserve Ratio	85.71%	88.84%	88.95%
Federal Reserve Credit Outstanding	2,567,000	2,511,000	2,503,000
Monetary Gold Stock	16,093,000	19,871,000	20,063,000
Industrial Advance	12,440,000	8,975,000	9,186,000

S-A. Tob. (bearer)	68/10 1/2	Sub-Nigel	150
Mercantile Bank	11 1/2	Shell Trans. & Trad.	38 1/2
Dunlop Rubber	25/3	(bearer)	99
Bristol Aeroplane	9/4 1/2	Nat. Defence Bonds, 3%	99
Imperial Chemical Ind.	24	London-Midlands-Scot.	12 1/2
United Steel	16/3	fish, 3%	12 1/2
Woolworths	48	Great Western Rail.	28 1/2
Marzban Investments	9/8	way, 3%	28 1/2
Western Holdings	7/8	Nat. Bank of India, 3%	25 1/2

PAYNE & CO.

COMMODITY BROKERS
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
HONGKONGCOMMODITY MARKET REVIEW
(FROM PAYNE & CO.)

NEW YORK, July 6, 1940.

SINGAPORE RUBBER	Previous Close	July 6	Change
SPOT	36-1/4	36-3/4	up 1/2
OCT./DEC.	33-1/2	34 cts.	up 1 ct.
JAN./MAR.	31-1/2	32 cts.	up 1/2

The market was very steady.

NEW YORK RUBBER: Market closed.

CHICAGO WHEAT: Reports of rains in the North-West induced scattered liquidation and hedging. The Trade is nervous but friendly, expecting a lower government estimate on July 10.

NEW YORK STOCKS: Previous close, 121.51; Today's close, 121.59; change, up .08.

NEW YORK COMMODITY MARKET

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
New York Cotton, Oct.	9.45	9.38	9.35	10 up
New York Rubber, Sept.	—	—	19.04b	Closed
Chicago Wheat, Sept.	77 1/2	76 1/2	77	1 off
Chicago Corn, Sept.	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2 off
New York Hides, Sept.	—	—	10.45b	Closed
NEW YORK COTTON				
July	9.88/87	9.85/83	9.78/78	.08 off
July (New contract)	10.15 N	10.01/01	10.04n	.11 off
October	9.35/33	9.36/33	9.45/45	.10 up
December	9.22/22	9.24/24	9.32/32	.10 up
January	9.13 N	9.14b/17a	9.22n	.09 up
March	9.00/00	9.03/03	9.07/07	.07 up
May	8.84/84	8.86/85	8.90/90	.06 up
Spot	10.48 N	—	10.71n	.25 up

Total sales Friday: 31,900 bales.

NEW YORK RUBBER	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
July	20.56b/84a	—	—	—
September	19.04b/84a	—	—	—
December	18.13b/20	—	—	—
January	17.88 N	—	—	—
March	17.68 N	—	—	—
May	17.61 N	—	—	—

CHICAGO WHEAT	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
July	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	1 off
September	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1 off
December	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	1 off

Friday's sales: 19,900,000 bushels.

CHICAGO CORN	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
July	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	1 1/2 off
September	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2 off
December	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	1 off

WINNIPEG WHEAT	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
July	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	unch.
October	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	unch.
December	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	unch.

NEW YORK HIDES	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
September	10.45b/50a	—	—	—
December	10.65/65	—	—	—
New York Official	34-3/4	—	—	—
NY-London Cross Rate	3.68-1/2	—	—	—

SILVER MARKET

BOMBAY SILVER	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
Bombay, July 6 (Reuter).	—	—	—	—
Market—Quiet but steady. Of-	—	—	—	—
take 200 bars.	—	—	—	—
Indian Mint Silver	High	Low	Prev. Today's	Change
Ready	62-08	62-08	62-08	—
July 30 Settlement	62-02	62-02	62-02	—
Aug. 28 Settlement	—	—	—	—

BROKERS' LOANS

New York, July 4 (Reuter).

Loan on securities to brokers in New York—

Week-ended

Week-ended

Week-ended

Week-ended

Week-ended

Week-ended

Week-ended

Week-ended

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NEW YORK via Panama.

AWATA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th July

SAGAMI MARU ... Friday, 26th July

LIVERPOOL via Cape Town.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 10th July

HUSIMI MARU ... Monday, 28th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 27th July

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

GINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th July

ANYO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd July

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore

* TUSIMA MARU ... Sunday, 10th July

* MATUE MARU ... Saturday, 27th July

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ULSTER IN WAR-TIME

Many Productions: More Land Under The Plough

On every front Northern Ireland is playing a full and worthy part in the struggle with Hitlerism. The two Corps Commanders of the R.E.F.—General Sir John Dill and General Alan Brooke—are sons of Ulster, as are thousands of the men they lead.

Though conscription may not apply in Northern Ireland, there has been an impressive flow of volunteers into the Forces, so that more than once recruiting offices have had to close their doors to gain a temporary respite, writes a Home correspondent.

On the home front Northern Ireland's contribution includes food, ships, aircraft, arms and munitions. Army clothing, and camouflage nets; exports which bring in valuable foreign currency; comforts for men and women of the Forces, and hard cash for the United Kingdom's joint war chest.

About £100,000 worth of War Savings Certificates are being taken up weekly, and 75 per cent. of the money subscribed goes to the United Kingdom Government for war purposes. As well there is another contribution of inestimable worth: belief in the rightness of the cause of the Allies and a like determination to see it triumphant.

As the Prime Minister, Lord Craigavon, put it to me: "Ulster is heart and soul with the rest of the Kingdom and Empire, and is full out to help in every possible way it can."

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

The most important industry in this corner of the Kingdom is agriculture, and the thousands of yeoman farmers who carry it on whose farms are their own or in process of being acquired, are doing their utmost to ensure victory. When war came the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Basil Brooke, obtained from Parliament power to require 250,000 additional acres to be brought under the plough and into production this year, which was 70 per cent. more than the quota allotted to Northern Ireland.

Yet this impressive total was reached some days before March ended, and the Minister told me that possibly it will be increased to 300,000 acres.

Eighty per cent. of Ulster's agricultural income comes from livestock and livestock produce, and an enormous amount of feeding stuffs is needed. Accordingly an additional 50,000 acres are to be sown with barley to take the place of maize formerly brought from overseas.

Northern Ireland supplies the United Kingdom with a large and welcome portion of high-quality bacon and eggs, and it is intended to make this contribution to the national larder bigger still in the days ahead. The eggs command the highest price of any finding their way to the British market, and a scheme has been evolved by which producers are paid according to quality.

MORE URGENT NEEDS

The war, the more urgent needs of these days of struggle, and a determination to contribute helpfully towards satisfying these needs have together made for a sudden and revolutionary progress in Northern agriculture.

A total arable area of 2,478,000 acres is divided into more than 90,000 holdings, 73,440 of which

cover less than 50 acres, and farmers had to be convinced of the adaptability of the modern tractor and its capacity for manoeuvring in small fields.

What expert agriculturists, from the Prime Minister downwards, assured me is one of the finest tractors in the world, which will revolutionize agriculture, is the invention of an Ulster man, Mr. Harry Ferguson. It is being produced in mass in America for supply to the Western hemisphere, the Eastern hemisphere.

Mr. Burgin, the Minister of Supply, during his recent visit to Northern Ireland, saw a demonstration of ploughing by this tractor, driven part of the time by a 12-year-old boy, and was most impressed with its performance.

It is claimed that this tractor takes the slavery out of farming and ensures prosperity, and as it can turn in a small space and plough right up to the hedgerows, it is specially suitable for the small farms of Northern Ireland.

The difficulty in the way of bulk manufacture in Ulster, which admittedly would provide work for many thousands, is the great demand for steel for other essential purposes at this time.

The acreage under flax is being increased from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. The entire available Canadian flax seed crop was brought, and the Ministry of Supply have supplemented this by purchases from Holland and Belgium.

This additional crop will not, however, wholly compensate for the loss of Russian and other

SUCCESSFUL TENDERERS NOTIFIED

The following names of successful tenderers are notified for general information:-

Messrs. Mohamed Din Bros.—Clothing, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Messrs. Tak Hing & Co.—Reconstruction of So Kun Wat Bridge (Bridge No. 13).

Messrs. Tai Fack Shing & Co.—Purchase of old S. L. "H.D.A."

Messrs. Kin Lee & Co.—Public latrine, Lascar Row, Hongkong.

Messrs. The Asia Company—Supply and delivery of provisions required by the Hongkong Prison at Stanley, the Female Prison at Lanchukok and Victoria Remand Prison, Hongkong, or elsewhere in the Colony.

Messrs. Woo Hing—Kai Tak Airport—Nullah diversion, first section.

Messrs. The Asia Company—Medical Department contract.

Messrs. Tak Hing & Co.—Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps huts.

Continental supplies of flax fibre should they not be forthcoming. To deal with the increased crop the Ministry of Agriculture will make available 135 mechanical pulling machines.

In every field Ministry and farmers are working together in harmony to prove that the plough is mightier than the U-boat.

WEATHER REPORT

Hongkong Royal Observatory

10 a.m., July 7.

Barometer, (at sea level) 29.54 ins.

Temperature, 84 F.

Humidity, 79 per cent.

Wind Direction, W/N

Wind Force (Beaufort), 4.

Temperature, maximum yesterday, 85 F.

Temperature, minimum last night, 77 F.

Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 10th today, 0.00 ins.

Total rainfall since January 1st, 71.85 ins.

Against an average of, 41.31 ins.

Sunset tonight, 7.11 p.m.

Sunrise tomorrow, 5.44 a.m.

4 p.m., July 7.

Barometer (at sea level), 29.45 ins.

Temperature, 88 F.

Humidity, 68 per cent.

Wind Direction, W/S.

Wind Force (Beaufort), 3.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From 8 to 14 July 1940.

Days of Week	Date of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER		Height
		Hong Kong Standard Time	English	Hong Kong Standard Time	English	
Mon.	8	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 40	7 6	04 10	2 7	2 7
Tues.	9	00 24	4 6	04 57	2 7	0 2
		11 30	7 3	18 35	0 8	0 8
Wed.	10	01 09	4 8	05 53	2 8	2 8
		12 24	6 6	19 16	1 0	1 0
Thur.	11	01 58	5 0	06 58	3 0	3 0
		13 26	6 0	20 02	1 6	1 6
Fri.	12	02 48	5 2	08 20	3 1	3 1
		14 45	5 3	20 48	2 1	2 1
Sat.	13	03 42	5 5	10 12	2 9	2 9
		16 11	4 6	21 38	2 6	2 6
Sun.	14	04 41	5 9	11 49	2 4	2 4
		17 45	4 2	22 31	2 8	2 8

Maximum temperature, 89 F.

Minimum temperature, 77 F.

Rainfall, nil.

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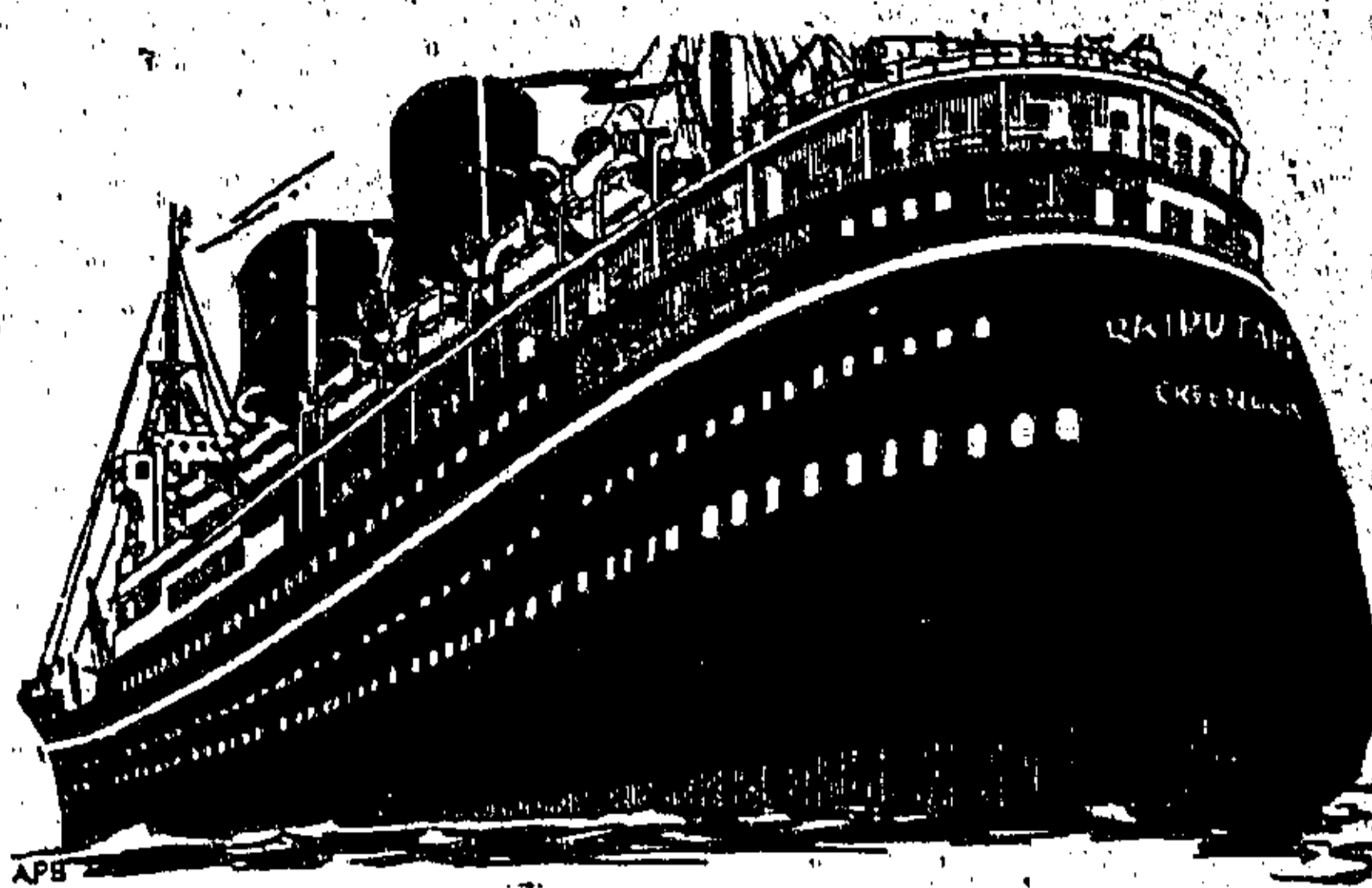
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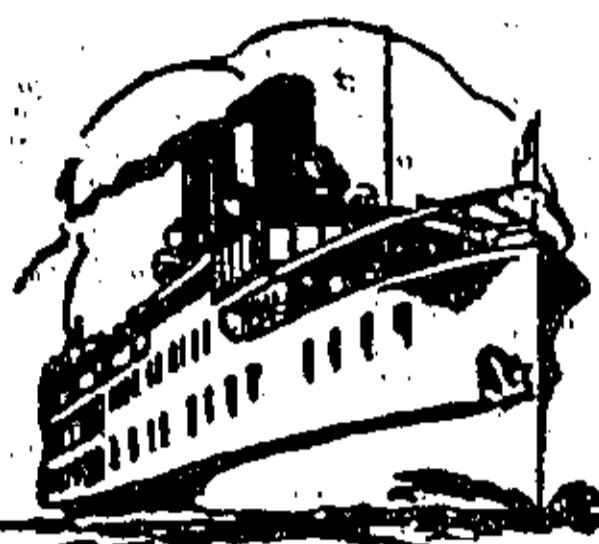
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BERLIN STRAIGHT AHEAD



A Story Without Words—this would seem an appropriate caption for the above picture.

CHINA'S STRENGTH OVER THE ENEMY

Continued from Page 1

drawing of the Constitution ready for enforcement, whereas, Japan's political setup inherently unsound has become more precarious under the war strain.

Recent efforts of Prince Konye and other to form a one-party system are interpreted by him as designs to substitute constitutionalism for army domination.

Economically, China endowed with vast underground wealth is now vigorously pushing her reconstruction. A second three-year economic plan providing for better communication facilities, extensive output, establishment of more factories and completion of the rural credit loans, increased financial network, has been launched.

Since China is now able to manufacture most of her arms and munitions and has stored up enormous quantities of industrial materials, Japan's blockade will not affect China's power of resistance at all.

FULLING STRAIN

On the contrary, Japan is feeling the full economic strain. She is suffering from an acute shortage of rice, coal, electricity and other necessities. Her staggering budget of ¥10,300,000,000 and enormous amount of loans are baffling her people.

Turning to international relations, the Generalissimo said that China's foreign policy remains immutable, namely, uncompromising resistance against aggression, adherence to international law, opposition to the Anti-Comintern Pact, and maintenance of an independent policy. "Our one objective," he said, "is to secure national liberty. All nations that do not encroach upon our integrity are our friends. This is the basic policy which will undergo no change, however the international situation may change."

On the other hand, he stated, Japan's foreign policy has undergone changes so diverse that perplex people's mind. During the past year alone it has vacillated from alignment with the Axis powers to a readjustment of relations with Moscow, and again to a readjustment of American-Japanese ties. Adhering to opportunism, Japan today finds herself in an extreme state of isolation. America's denunciation of the American-Japanese trade Treaty, passage of the National Defense Bill and more recently the imposition of embargo has placed Japan in a precarious position.

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES
Japan's economy has largely depended upon exploitation of Chinese resources and purchase of war materials and machine tools from America. Now that she cannot exploit Chinese resources to the fullest, as long as the war lasts, America's economic measures against her have increased her economic difficulties.

Though assuring the ascendancy of China's strength over the enemy after three years of war, the Generalissimo said there is still no place in the Chinese makeup for dilatoriness.

"If our nation is to survive and our posterity to continue to live the lives of free men," he urged, "we must one and all steel ourselves to a more vigorous war of resistance. The war must not cease until we have achieved our final goal, regardless of time." To reach that goal he exhorted the people to observe the following:

FIRSTLY, every one should do his part in strengthening national spiritual mobilisation, supporting the National Government, subordinating personal interests to those of the State, and standing ready to make whatever sacrifices.

SECONDLY, the people should lend full support to the military programme of the Government, and the conscription and labour service system that China will become a nation where every one is a soldier or labourer.

THIRDLY, the people should support the political programme of the Government, shoulder their own responsibility in popularising self-government. The various political parties, leaders of society, members of the intelligentsia, and local gentry should set an example for the common people in this regard.

FOURTHLY, the people should support the economic programme of the Government, financially as well as technically. Whether at home or abroad they should invest their surplus capital in consolidating the productive structure in the rear, encouraging national thrift and promoting co-operative enterprises.

ESSENTIAL TO VICTORY
Meanwhile, the economic blockade against enemy goods should be intensified, together with non-co-operation with all puppet and enemy organisations, because frustration of the enemy's attempt to utilise Chinese resources to finance his war of conquest is as essential to China's victory as the shedding of blood by the soldiers at the front.

FIFTHLY, there should be full support of and unquestioned confidence in the foreign policy of the Government. Basically, it means that only those who encroach upon China's right are enemies while all those who give moral and material support are friends. All Chinese should contribute toward making wartime China worthy of the respect of the world.

"Final victory," he said confidently, in conclusion, "is within

our reach after three years of resistance, but we are not unmindful of the fact that it is during this final stage that the difficulties will be greatest. It behoves all of us at this moment, therefore, to fortify ourselves with the collective determination to live or die in this greatest, most historic and most revolutionary mission in our times."

KUOMINTANG DUTIES

In another message to Kuomintang members, Generalissimo Chiang expounded the mission of the Kuomintang Party and the duties of every individual member.

The mission of the Kuomintang Party, he declared, is to strive and sacrifice for the rejuvenation of the nation and the realisation of the Three People's Principles. He urged all members to emulate this example of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

This Party, he said, should comprise men who will resolutely devote themselves to revolution and national salvation and are ready to lay down their lives for the materialisation of this goal.

The wedding took place on June 29 at the Union Church, Shanghai, of Captain Ian Addison MacLagan, 1st Batt. The Seaforth Highlanders, and son of the Rev. John MacLagan, of Merrylea Parish Church, Glasgow, and the late Mrs. MacLagan, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchison of Shanghai. The Rev. J. A. Williamson, R.A.Ch.D., Chaplain to the Forces officiated.

The death occurred on June 28, in the General Hospital, Singapore, of Mr. W. Allan Eley, Manager for South-East Asia of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Aged 63. Mr. Eley was one of the most well-known and popular European figures in Malaya. He was a Director of Rotary International, a past District Governor of Rotary and a past President of the Singapore Rotary Club (1933-34).

Very Favourable Report Of Hongkong F.A.

THE COUNCIL OF THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION will be able to present a very favourable report and statement of accounts when the annual general meeting of the H.K.F.A. will be held on Friday.

Four Interport series were played in the course of the season completed, two of these, in Hongkong, being won by the local Association. Hongkong beat Saigon in all the games here and Macao in the one match played.

In Shanghai, Hongkong lost the Interport match and the game against the Foreigners' team, but drew with the Combined Chinese. While in Saigon the Hongkong side won two of the official games but lost the Interport.

Gate receipts were up to the standard of those recorded in the season previous, though the Sunday Herald Charity Cup Competition and the Champions versus the Rest game did not draw as good a crowd as was looked forward to.

The former was affected in the final game by the unsafe state of the stands. The Management Committee met on 14 occasions through the season and, despite numerous adjustments and postponements, the season was concluded on time.

STAFF PROFIT
A profit of \$7,251.61 was made, which is slightly less than in the previous year, which was \$7,448.70, but the Association has repaid their Interport obligation to Shanghai, amounting to \$2,593.47. The Saigon Interport series (home and away) resulted in a profit of \$3,389.14.

All expenses incurred as the result of the Poppy Day charity match were borne by the Association, and a further donation of \$1,000 was made to the B.W.O.F.

FOREIGN MAILS

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 8th JULY, 1940, 8.30 A.M.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

INWARD MAILS

From	Due
Shanghai	8th July
Bangkok and Saigon	8th July
Japan	8th July
Manila	8th July
Japan and Shanghai	9th July
Java and Manila	9th July
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 25th June, 19th June)	9th July
U. S. A., Honolulu and Japan—(San Francisco date, 19th June)	9th July
Shanghai	9th July
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 2nd July	10th July
Japan	10th July
Japan and Shanghai	10th July
Shanghai and Amoy	10th July
Canton	10th July
Japan and Shanghai	10th July
Manila	10th July
Canton	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Shanghai	14th July
Shanghai	15th July
Japan and Manila	15th July
Japan and Shanghai	16th July
Shanghai	16th July
Straits	17th July
Java and Manila	17th July
Japan	18th July
Calcutta and Straits	18th July
Shanghai	20th July
Manila	22nd July
Australia and Manila	23rd July
Australia and Manila	24th July

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

For	Date and Time
MONDAY	
Canton	7.15 AM
Straits	10.30 AM
Shanghai	10.30 AM
Shanghai	12.30 PM
Amoy	12.30 PM
Canton	7.00 PM
TUESDAY	
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	8.30 AM
Bangkok, Sandakan, Madang, Salamau, Rabaul & Tulagi	8.30 AM
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin	1.00 PM
WEDNESDAY	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	10.30 AM
THURSDAY	
Shanghai	12.30 PM
Swatow	1.00 PM
FRIDAY	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and United Kingdom via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels for Canada only)	11.15 AM
Shanghai	11.15 AM
SATURDAY	
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin	8.00 AM
Shanghai and parcels only for Tientsin	12.30 PM
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Durban and thence by Sea Service to United Kingdom	5.00 PM
SUNDAY	
Canton	7.15 AM
Shanghai	8.00 AM
MONDAY	
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom	11.15 AM
Canton	12.00 PM

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